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			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd July,
" SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6925	J. L. Pardit	6th Aug.
" GANGES	4326	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7556	W. B. Andrews	20th "
" SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5445	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M " GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
" SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I.ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Moule	2nd Oct.

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Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 20, 1897.

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "AMPHITRITE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7. The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1897, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY give NOTICE for the information of the Public that from TO-DAY, I have CHOSEN to put an end to the agreement of PARTNERSHIP made on the 7th day of July, 1897, between myself, and Mr. W. MANLY, as Partners of A. F. THOMAS & Co.

S. P. SANJANA.

Jacob's Circle, 21st July, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration DE BONIS NON (with the Will and Codicil annexed), of the unadministered Property and Credits of SHA GUNGADAS VIZRHOOCANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JAIKISONDAS GUNGADAS, adopted son of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration De Bonis Non, C. T. A.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 19th day of July, 1897.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA JADOWJEE KHAMALSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

PARMANANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, One of the executors named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 16th day of July, 1897.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of MANCOOVERBAI, widow of GUNGADAS VIZBHOOCANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JAIKISONDAS GUNGADAS, Hindu Inhabitant .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 16th day of July, 1897.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JIVANDAS CURSONDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RATANSI KARSONDAS and THACKERSEY KARSONDAS, brothers of the said deceased...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of July, 1897.

Mr. MADHAVJI VIRJI,
Petitioners' Attorney.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. E. A. Dunn and Co., and also household furniture, crockery, table, hanging lamps, pictures, single and double cots, Singer's foot-sewing machine, books, glass-door cupboards, shelves, etc.

N. B.—The office furniture together with license for arm and ammunition will be put up in one lot.

The property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1897.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive tenders for the landing and stacking of COAL at their Mazagon Depot or Mody Bay, also for loading and shipping therefrom, and for hire of Coal Pargoes, for one year from 1st August next. Full particulars on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders should be submitted by 31st current. The lowest or any tender may not be accepted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WE have been APPOINTED by PALMERS SHIPBUILDING and IRON Co., Ld., of Yarrow, Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon for their high class "Palmers Cycles" and are prepared to furnish prices, etc., on application.

W. CROWDER & Co.,
Bombay and Calcutta.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held at Guindy on the 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th OCTOBER, 1897, CLOSE on SUNDAY, the 1st August, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For prospectus and the List of First Entries apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1897, at 2 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June 1897.

2ND.—To sanction the pay ment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one, but who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July to 14th August, 1897 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Administrative Railway Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Guesday, on MONDAY, 16th August, 1897, Tenders for the supply of 31,000 tons of best BENGAL STEAM COAL, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st November, 1897, to be delivered in Bombay Harbour, in the following approximate monthly quantities :—

November 1897	3,000 Tons
December 1897	7,000 ,,
January 1898	7,000 ,,
February 1898	2,000 ,,
March 1898	2,000 ,,
April 1898	2,000 ,,
August 1898	2,000 ,,
September 1898	3,000 ,,

Tenderers should give full description of coal and colliery from which to be supplied and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour including delivery into boats alongside. It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

The coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such test, on as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent, and should be superscribed "Tenderr for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.,
Agent.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-45 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	,, 50	.....	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	,,	10	0
Donotes Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	.....	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50 do.	.....	,,	9	0
Isabels do.	50 do.	.....	,,	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50 do.	.....	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50 do.	.....	,,	5	0
Little Devils do.	50 do.	.....	,,	3	0
Club Londres do.	100 do.	.....	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100	.....	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	.....	,,	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100	.....	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100	.....	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. COMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. COMRIGUR.
E. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKR.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANEKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DERMINA ! DERMINA ! !

WHAT is it ? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Shanghai.		

The Bank Grants DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for SHORTER PERIODS on terms which may be obtained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 3,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... ,, 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charge, in above Interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,00,000 on daily balances not falling below Rs. 25,000 ; 2 per cent. on balances not falling below Rs. 10,000.

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Bombay Head Office, Bombay, 5th February, 1897.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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London Bankers.—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 5-23m., 4-25a. Low water, 10-23m., 11-20s.

CRICKET.

Royal Artillery vs. Middlesex Regiment.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Amphitrite entered the dock yesterday.

CHOLERA IN BANDORA.—We are informed that several members of the Bandora Municipality have addressed a letter to the President of that body asking him to at once call a special meeting of the Board in order that some steps may be taken for dealing with the outbreak of cholera there.

THE MONSOON.—On Tuesday morning the front portion of an old house belonging to a woman, named Godaveri, at 13th Street, Kamatipoora, fell down in consequence of the heavy rain. A few hours before the collapse, a crack in the wall was discovered, which was taken as a timely warning by the tennants, who immediately vacated the house.—A portion of the next wall of house No. 82 at Colbhatwady fell down on the same day. Fortunately no one was injured.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Agricultural operations are finished and the cultivators are anxious for rain to come. Passing showers fall occasionally during the day here. Rain is scanty at Dhola, Botad, and Wadhwan.—A cricket match was played between Ghadechi and Bhavnagar elevens, on Sunday, in which the former defeated the latter by an innings and 78 runs. Bhavnagar felt the absence of Mr. S. D. Grant very bitterly this time. However, he is expected to take part in the next match.

BURGLARY AT NAGDAVIE STREET.—Vallibhoy Jewabhoy, a Borah commission agent, keeping his pehdee on the second floor of a house at Nagdavie Street, reported to the police on Tuesday evening that he locked the door of his pehdee at 2 p.m. that day and went out on business. On returning at 5 o'clock in the evening, complainant found the lock off the door, and on entering the place, discovered a small teakwood cash box, containing one currency note for Rs. 500, one for Rs. 100, and twenty notes for Rs. 10 each, missing from the pehdee. From police inquiries it appears that the major portion of the stolen property belonged to complainant's brother, who is at present at Baroda.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A MILL-HAND.—Lallmahomed Eliahibux, a mill-hand, aged forty years, residing at Sewree, and employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Sopari Baugh Road, was very seriously injured on Tuesday afternoon while at work in the mill. It appears that the man forgetfully stood under the hoist, with the result that he was heavily struck with the feeder on the right shoulder, knocked to the ground, and jammed there till he was extricated by the workmen. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was discovered that his shoulder-blade and right forearm were smashed and other injuries inflicted on his right side. He is now lying in a precarious state.

A SHORMAKER NOT STICKING TO HIS LAST.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at 13th Street Kamatipoora, touching the death of Gopal Goonia, a shoemaker, aged fifty years, residing in that locality. About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Gopal went up to the roof of the chawl, in which he resided, to adjust the tiles to prevent leakage, and while doing so his foot slipped and he fell into a several gutty at the back of the house, a distance of about eighteen feet, sustaining a scalp wound on the head and several cuts and bruises on the legs. He refused to go to a hospital, and so was treated at home with household remedies. On the following day he became unconscious, grew worse, and died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

POONA PINJRAPOLE.—The following further subscriptions are promised towards relief of animals received in the Poona Pinjrapole from famine-stricken districts:—Amount already published, Rs. 11,563-15-5 ; Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., C.S.I., Rs. 500; his Highness Maharaja of Durbhanga, Rs. 150 ; Shet Saheb Liladhar Mansaram, Poona, Rs. 101 ; Mahajans of Dahod via Talegaum, through Shet Khimji Jethiram, Rs. 95-4 ; Shet Chunilal Sakarlal, of Bombay, Rs. 50 ; Shet Dindayal Chirajilal, of Kirkee, Rs. 41 ; Shet Jamnadas Khushaldas, of Kirkee, Rs. 41 ; Shet Banarasidas Sahorilal of Kirkee, Rs. 21 ; Shet Ghelabhace Haridas, of Bombay, Rs. 10 ; and Mahajans of Chinchwad, through Shivjeeram Ritkarna, Rs. 17-12:— total Rs. 12,590-15-5. Gentlemen who have not yet paid in their subscriptions will kindly remit the same to the undersigned at an early date. They have been requested by letters to send subscriptions early, but the undersigned regrets they have not yet complied.—Pestonji Limji, honorary secretary, Poona Pinjrapole.

MUNSHI MUKBA SCHOOLS AT THANA.—A Thana correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says :—Moulvi Kutab-Uddin Saheb Khatib, belonging to the Government Secretariat, Bombay, was here on Sunday last, and examined the boys of the schools, which have been opened at Saisette and Kalva by Munshi Mahomed Ismail Saheb Mukbi. (by the name of his late father Mir Munshi Mahomed Ibrahim Saheb Mukbi), in the presence of several prominent Mahomedan gentlemen of this town. The Moulvi Saheb was much pleased with the boys, who read Alkoran very fluently, with perfect accent, and clear voice (as Kazees), and presented them with books, called Majmu-i-Majefat or the traditions of Mahomet, of which the Moulvi Saheb is the translator. After reading Alkoran a few boys were examined in Urdu and Persian languages and also in simple arithmetic. The boys were pronounced to have done well, which reflects great credit upon their mudarris (masters). Munshi Abdul Kadar and Munshi Mahomed Hasan. Moulvi Kutab-Uddin Saheb promised to visit the schools as often as he gets an opportunity to do so, and said he will exert himself in promoting primary education among the Mahomedan of Thana, and take keen interest in the matter.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WIDOW.—An inquiry was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Parsee widow, named Maneckbai, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was married to Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Guard about ten years ago. About five years after her husband died, and since then Maneckbai had been residing with her mother and sister at Old Mody Khana, in the Fort. For the last four years she had been suffering from palpitation of the heart, and was tired of life. She left home about 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, telling her mother that she was going to see her aunt at Dhobie Talao and would return home at 9 o'clock. As she did not return home at that hour, her mother and sister became suspicious, more especially because she had often stated that she preferred death to living. Her sister, Sirinbai, immediately started from home to go to her aunt at Dhobie Talao and make inquiries about the deceased. While she was walking along the Cruick Shank Road, on her way to Dhobie Talao, Sirinbai noticed a piece of paper lying on the pavement of the well opposite the Esplanade Police Court. She picked up the paper, and immediately recognized the handwriting of her sister, the deceased, written on it. She read the letter, and learnt from it that deceased had committed suicide by falling into that well. She informed the police at the Esplanade police chowkey, and Inspector Brewin immediately had the well dragged, and the body recovered in a few hours. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

AN AUDACIOUS ASSAULT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Yasin Fatehali alias Yasin Currimbux, an old offender, was brought under a warrant and charged along with Condia Baloo, a Hindu, by Inspector Walton, with voluntarily causing hurt to one Goondia Bhicea, a servant in the employ of a Parsee toddy-shop keeper at Duncan Road. On the night of the 9th instant the two accused went to the complainant's shop and asked for a couple of bottles of toddy. The complainant before serving them with the drink demanded the money. Accused said they had none, and asked to be allowed credit. Complainant refused this, whereupon No. 1 got excited and having picked up a bottle, flung it at him, inflicting a wound on the head, while No. 2 slapped him on the face. No. 1 also smashed several bottles and then left the shop. Complainant lodged his complaint before the magistrate, and summonses were issued against both the accused. When the complainant in company of the police went to serve the summons, No. 1 tore it up and did not appear in court on the day fixed for the hearing. A warrant was issued against him. He was arrested by Inspector Walton and was subsequently bailed to appear in court. After the evidence was recorded, Inspector Walton informed the magistrate that No. 1 had been sent to jail several times for similar offences as well as for theft. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with the alternative of one month's further imprisonment. Considering the audacious conduct of the accused, it was further ordered that he should be brought before the court after the expiry of the sentence, to be bound over to keep peace. The second accused was discharged.

THE Upper Burma Military Police at the beginning of the year numbered 11,308, among them being 3,140 Sikhs, 1,825 Punjabis and 1,593 Ghurkas ; Hindustanis, Pathans, Dogras, Rajputs, Limbus, &c., being also represented, though in much smaller numbers. Of recent years attempts have been made to recruit from the hill tribes. In Lower Burma much attention has been paid to the enlistment of Karens, and the Karen battalion now contains 633 Karens, and for the first time in its history justifies its name. As yet no success has been obtained in enlisting other native races in the military police. The Panthay recruits at Mogok have had to be disbanded, and no progress has as yet been made in the enlistment of Kachins.

THE DISASTER AT MAIZAR.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

DETAILS OF THE TREACHEROUS ATTACK.

THE Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, reports from Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding the Troops in the Tochi Valley, relating to the attack made by Madda Khels on the Political Officer's Escort at Maizar on the 10th June, 1897.

These reports are to be regarded as despatches.

The Governor-General in Council entirely iconcurs with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the gallantry and devotion of the British officers, and of the coolness, bravery and discipline of all ranks when deprived of their leaders and compelled to retire under the most difficult conditions.

The conduct of both officers and men on this trying occasion was worthy of the best traditions of the Punjab Frontier Force, and will add to the high reputation for soldierlike conduct which the force has ever enjoyed.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. du G. Gray, Commanding Tochi Valley Troops, submits the following report on the occurrences of the 10th ultimo, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force :—

2. An escort consisting of 12 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, two guns, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, 200 rifles, 1st Sikhs, and 100 rifles, 1st Punjab Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bunny, accompanied Mr. Gee, Political Officer, to one of the Maizar villages. Mr. Gee's object in going there was partly to discuss with the tribesmen the realization of a fine, but mainly to select a site for a levy post.

Each Infantry soldier carried 22 rounds in pouch, and there were altogether 10 boxes of ammunition in reserve.

Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Cruikshank R.A., accompanied the guns. Lieutenant Higginson, the 1st Sikhs, and Lieutenant Seton-Browne, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and Surgeon-Captain Cassidy also accompanied the party.

3. Maizar is a group of villages, twelve miles from Datta Khel camp, situated on the right banks of the Shawal and Tochi at the junction of those two rivers and on the Bannu-Ghazni road.

The road from Datta Khel camp to Maizar passes close to Sheranni.

4. Maizar was reached at 9-30 a.m. The Maliks, who were believed to be perfectly friendly and loyal, pointed out a spot under some trees, about 100 yards from a Dreplarit village, for the force to halt.

The guns had been placed quite close to a garden of the first mentioned village. Guards were posted. Arms were not piled by Infantry.

5. Directly after arrival Mr. Gee, with Captain Browne, R.A., and Lieutenant Higginson, visited Dotoi (a village a few miles further up the Tochi), escorted by the 1st Punjab Cavalry sowars and accompanied by Malik. They returned at 11-30 a.m.

A meal was now provided by the Maliks for Musulman sepoys.

6. About 2 p.m., while the pipers of the 1st Sikhs were playing, a man was observed to wave a sword from the top of a tower of the Dreplari village. This was apparently a pre-concerted signal, as these villagers, who were among the officers and men, cleared off towards the village.

Two shots were now fired from the Dreplari village the second of which wounded Lieutenant Seton-Browne in the thigh. Firing now commenced from the villages to the south and east, and a hot fire was opened from the Dreplari village (north).

The fire was directed on the British officers, and Colonel Bunny was almost immediately wounded mortally throgh the stomach while looking for a position to hold, and issuing orders to his men.

There was a large number of men at the gate of the Dreplari village who were firing and were about to charge the guns. On them the guns opened with case at a range about a hundred yards.

Captain Browne, R.A., was now wounded in the upper arm by a bullet which severed the artery (this proved fatal); and Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., was shot twice in the right arm.

Sixteen rounds per gun had been carried. The sharpnel was direct reversed. The ammunition was very shortly expended.

7. At the commencement of the firing there was a general stampede among the baggage mules, and it was this that caused the very large loss of property that ensued. All the men's great-coats tied up in mule loads, most of the reserve ammunition, 1st Punjab Infantry, drums, mess-plate's, etc, mule-gear palcbals and many other things had to be abandoned. Inedilate withdrawl was imperative, and the mule were not present to be loaded.

8. It seems that the retirement which now commenced under such very trying conditions was carried out with great deliberation and in the most stubborn and gallant manner.

As it began Lieutenant Higginson was shotthrough the arm, and Surgeon-Captain Cassidy in the knee.

The enemy now appeard on all sides in great force.

All British military officers were now wounded, two of them mortally, yet they all continued to carry out their duties and lead their men. The circumstances must be admitted to have been trying in the extreme for the troops, and their staunchness is worthy of the highest praise. Subadars Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Jemadar Sherzad, Sikhs, beheved with the greatest gallantry. Getting together a party of their men they made a mast determined stand by the wall of a garden and from it they covered the first withdrawl, themselves under heavy fire, remaining till the enemy closed with them. Subadar Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was now killed, and by far the greater number of the casualties of the day took place here.

Under cover of this stand the wounded were carried and helped away, and the guns withdrawn, along a lane, to a low Kotal about 300 yards distant, where a fresh position was occupied. The survivors of the party at the garden wall then withdrew.

The retirement was continued by successive units, very deliberately and with complete regularity, positions being held on the ridges running from south to north until the Sheranni plain was reached (about two miles). All this time the enemy was constantly enveloping the flanks. The main road which had been taken in the morning had been abandoned, as it was commanded on both sides, and parties of the enemy were advancing from Sheranni.

Lieutenant Higginson was during this part of the retirement again shot in the arm.

Eventually, about 5-30 p.m., a good position was found about a mile from the last of the above-mentioned ridges. Reinforcements began to appear in sight, and the enemy was beaten off.

The fact that the retreat, over a distance of three miles, occupied 3½ hours shows how stubbornly the enemy was resisted.

9. The number of the enemy at first is estimated at 500, but constant reinforcements during the retirement raised their numbers to probably much over 1,000. They are understood to have lost 90 killed and many wounded.

THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

HORRIBLE MUTILATION OF THE DEAD.

10. From the Kotal sowars had been sent to camp to call for reinforcements, which reached the force in the last-mentioned position about 6-15 p. m. They consisted of two companies, 1st Sikhs, under Lieutenant de Brett, R. A., accompanied by Lieutenant Stockley, R. E., and brought fresh ammunition. They had covered the distance from Camp (9 miles) in less than an hour and a half.

With the ammunition now received the heights around and the village of Sheranni were shelled (the latter at 1,400 yards), with the result that the enemy finally retired, and the village was partially set on fire.

11. The remainder of the withdrawal was unmolested, and the rear-guard reached camp at 12-30 a. m.

12. Some help was given by Khidder Khels, who, brought water for the wounded during the retreat ; and who, during the following two days, brought in the bodies of all killed, except to which could dot be found.

The bodies so brought in had been horribly mutilated, irrespective of their religion.

13. Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R. A., died of their wounds on the road, and their bodies, with that of Lieutenant Cruikshank, R. A., and all the wounded, were brought in with the retirement.

Total casualties.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British Officers	3	3
Native "	1	—
Non-commissioned officers and men	22	25

Severri mules and horses also killed and wounded.

14. The news reached me at Miran Shan at 11 p.m. on the 10th, and I arrived at Datta Khel, with Surgeon-Captain Ozzard, at 8 a.m. the next morning.

The first matter for consideration was the recovery of the dead left on the field, and the Government and private property. As they were all left on, and close to the scene of the first assault, which could hardly have been reached without much loss (with the available troops), and as the Khidder Khels promised to bring in the bodies, and as there was small chance of finding any of the property still lying there, I was obliged to abandon the idea.

15. A statement of lost property will follow as soon as it can be compiled. It includes 8 rifles (of killed).

16. It has already been said that Colonel Bunny and Captain Browne, R.A., continued to carry on their duties after being mortally wounded, and this they continued to do until the near approach of death stopped them ; and it has also been said that Subadar Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, was killed while fighting in the most gallant and self-sacrificing manner.

The behaviour of Lieutenants Seton-Browne and Higginson, in leading their men, and, after the death of their seniors, conducting the retreat, though themselves severely wounded, is worthy of high praise.

17. The behaviour, of the whole force throughout was splendid, and I propose to bring to notice the very fine conduct of some individuals, without which the account of the event would be incomplete, in a supplementary letter.

ACTS OF INDIVIDUAL BRAVERY.

In continuation of my letter No. 290, dated 16th instant, I have the honour to report further on several instances of individual conduct.

2. After the two Royal Artillery officers had fallen that is almost immediately after the attack began, the gunners continued to fire under the orders of their non-commissioned officers, until their ammunition was expended; in No. 3 Sub-division firing blank by the Havildar's orders when the shells were expended, until the mules were ready. The men serving this gun were—Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Uttam Chand, Gunners Jowala Singh, Chet Singh, and Diwan Singh (I.I.,) The carriage mule being wounded Havildar Nihal Singh, Naick Utam Chand and Gunner Jowala Sigh carried the gun-carriage to the relief line (about 150 yards). Gunner Chet Singh was wounded in the face when limbering up, and was taken away by Gunner Diwan Singh (II).

In No. 4 Sub-division, although the gun twice turned over backwards, and two lanyards broke, the men continued to fight their gun. They were—Naick Sharaf Ali, Lance-Naick Phulia Khan, Gunner Dulla Khan and Havildar Umar Din(killed). The gunmule in this Sub-division was wounded just after being limbered up, and threw the gun and bolted. The gun was then carried away by Havildar-Major Muhammad Ismail, Gunner Dulla Khan and Gunner Lakhu as far as the relief line.

Driver Havilder Rudh Singh gave great help in sending back the wounded, and Salutri Kewal dressed Captain Browne's wound under fire. The drivers all behaved excellently, even loading up the great-coats on the relief line mules until ordered by Captain Browne to desist. Those whose mules were shot or broke away all helped other drivers or took their share in carrying the wounded. The Havildar-Major seems to have conducted the retirement of the section in a cool and able manner.

During this first withdrawal Lance-Naick Shah Sowar, 1st Sikhs, behaved with much gallantry, keeping the enemy off with his fire, while he accompanied and helped those carrying Captain Browne, R.A. (who had been wounded).

It is to be remembered that the guns, while being fought as above described, were at a distance of only 100 yards from a threatening enemy, and were under a converging fire from different sides.

3. The stand made at the garden wall has already been described. This was under the direction of Subadars Sundar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry (killed), and Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs. The latter officer, also, with great presence of mind, removed a large quantity of ammunition from the reserve ammunition boxes of his regiment, and rapidly distributed it. Some was also carried away by Bugler Bela Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry. The value of this ammunition to the force cannot be over-estimated ; had it not been rescued, it is difficult to think how the enemy could have been kept off at all.

The following men had been sent under a heavy fire to fetch away the ammunition boxes by Subadar Narain Singh :—Nick Lachman Singh, 1st Sikhs ; Sepoy Shiv Sing 1st Sikhs, who went back twice, and was afterwardstwice wounded ; Sepoy Isar Singh, 1st Sikhs ; Lance-Naick Atar Singh, 1st Sikhs (killed), and Lanprl Chanda Singh, 1st Sikhs.

The conduct of Subadar Sunder Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry at the place where he died was most heroic.

7. At this place many other men also behaved with great heroism. All those who fell there gave their lives to cover the withdrawal of their comrades. Among the survivors Lance-Naik Ishar Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, fought the enemy hand to hand very gallantly there, killing several with his bayonet, and gallantly carrying great help ; and Bugler Bala Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, who has been mentioned above, was again conspicuous, fighting bravely and effectively with a rifle he saved from one of the killed and later in distributing under fire the ammunition which had been saved.

5. During the first withdrawal to the Kotal, Jamadar Sherzad, 1st Sikhs, carried Lieutenant Higginson wounded, away under a very heavy fire. A little later, taking a rifle and ammunition from a dead sepoy he covered the retreat of a party (consisting of Havildar Muhammad Bakhsh, Naick Khwaja Muhammad and Sepoy Isar Singh, (1st Sikhs) who were carrying Surgeon-Captain Cassidy, wounded, to the rear. He also carried Surgeon-Captain Cassidy part of the way.

Sepoy Allahyar Khan, 1st Punjab Infantry, carried Lieutenant Seton-Browne, wounded, to the Kotal.

Subadar Nawab Khan, 1st Sikhs, was one of the last to leave the scene of the outrage, and both there, and throughout the subsequent retirement, he worked in a very cool and admirable way.

6. During the general retirement from the Kotal towards the place, where the reinforcements were met, the ability and coolness of Subadar Narain Singh, 1st Sikhs, mentioned above, was of the greatest value. Lance-Naick Assa Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry, did good work in helping Lieutenant Seton-Browne along when the enemy was pressing the retreat.

Sepoy Nurdad, 1st Punjab Infantry, repulsed an attack of a party of the enemy. After shooting down two at a very short distance he led a successful counter-charge against them, being himself severely wounded.

THE GALLANT CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

7. Reference was made in the previous report to the most gallant conduct of the deceased officers—Colonel Bunny, Captain Browne, R.A., and Subadar Sundar Singh. At the time it was written, I was not aware that Lieutenant Cruikshank, R.A., had also behaved in a most conspicuous manner, getting up and continuing to fight his guns, after being once shot down and once killed by another bullet.

8. The sudden and treacherous way in which the attack began, and the fact that at the very first the men saw all their British officers shot down, make the staunchness and gallantry of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and men even more praiseworthy than they might otherwise have been.

The indomitable spirit of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery is beyond all praise.

9. The conspicuous behaviour of Lieutenants Higginson and Seton-Browne in conducting the retirement, while severely wounded, has been mentioned before.

10. I trust the General Officer Commanding may see fit to recommend these two British officers, and all native officers, non-coamissioned officers and men mentioned by name above for a signal reward for their gallantry. And I would also ask permission to submit a list of those killed at the garden wall, with a view to the recognition of their splenid conduct being extended to their widows or heirs.

GOLD AND SILVER.

SIMLA, 14TH JULY, 1897.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98 :—

In the month of May 1897.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	42,92,992	1,29,58,642	1,72,51,634
Exports	21,69,077	27,20,446	48,89,523
Net Imports	21,23,915	1,02,38,236	1,23,62,151

To the end of the month of 1897, Progressive—

Imports	84,87,721	2,25,89,516	3,10,57,237
Exports	29,89,643	64,69,712	94,59,354
Net Imports	54,78,078	1,71,19,804	2,25,97,882

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1897	21,618	37,15,823*	39,27,473
To the end of the month of May 1897. (Progressive)	4,55,469	47,55,091	52,10,560

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1897	2,39,003	21,97,373	27,36,376
To the end of the month of May 1897 (Progressive)	5,15,006	38,54,415	43,69,121

* Of which Rs. 27,93,812 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

DESCRIBING the train journey from London to the Naval review a correspondent writes:—It was a special train we started by, and we were to be on board not later than eleven o'clock. But the fates ruled otherwise, and it was noon before the train, after an annoying series of semicolons and colons, came to a full stop in Portsmouth Harbour close by where our ship was waiting. One of the stoppages, by the way, came about through an amusing mistake by an Indian officer. He was anxious to communicate with a comrade in the next carriage, and catching sight of an aparatus labelled "Communicator," he pressed the button, expecting that some door would fly open and that the desired communication would be effected. But instead that of the whole train pulled up, and the guard hurried round to see what was the matter. The mistake was explained, and so popular are our visitors that the guard was not even angry, and there was no talk of 40s. penalty.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 33, Wimbledon Road, London, Shepherd.

*By the Political Officer.
†The Brigade are of Middle Khel Section.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted on the 7th instant, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication be not set aside. As the application was not opposed, his Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE KALIDAS KESHAVJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not render accounts of their dealings, and should not proceed with their petition. His Lordship granted the rule, and made it returnable this day month.

RE HASSU JANA AND OTHERS.

On the motion of Mr. Dadysett, the insolvents were granted one month's extension of the interim order.

RE KAZI MAHOMED BIN HAJI MAHOMED BOWKER LAUREE.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the interim order, and leave to amend the schedule.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE POONAMCHAND NAGINDAS.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad, on behalf of certain creditors, appeared to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, stated that the affidavit on which the application was based, was not served on him.

His Lordship, accordingly, adjourned the matter for a week.

RE LADKUBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Ladkubai, applied for a week's adjournment of the rule for the revocation of adjudication order and the examination of the witnesses in the case. The learned counsel said that the parties had agreed to the arrangement.

Subsequently, Mr. Manker, on behalf of Kalidas Bechardas, an insolvent in the above matter, moved for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the rule, calling upon him to show cause why he should not hand over Rs. 15,000, which were in his hands.

Mr. Starling, said that Mr. Manker's application was a part of the arrangement between the parties.

His Lordship adjourned both the matters for a week.

RE ABDUL LATIF HAJI SIDICK.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, on behalf of certain creditors, a rule *nisi* was granted, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account prior to Samvat year 1951.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvent received their discharges :—Fardunji Cowasji Master ; Haskell Elias ; Dungersey Sunji Sarwat ; Tuljaram Janmal Mehta ; Ramsee Vin Khoja ; Abdulla Pahub Mulla ; and others ; Lala Parshotam Surti and others ; Suleman Haji Essak Meman ; Dinshahji Pestonji Todiwalla or Fitter ; Ismail Haji Sale Mahomed ; and Ramjidas Harnarayen.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

203,85—Smetham B and Noble—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Jetharam and another—Mirza H Khan—Part heard.

37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Osmar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

590-94—Wadia and G—Manockjee Eduljee Dariwalla vs Dossibai—Ardeshir H and D.

120,93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansukla D and J, and F P Pavri—For trial of issues.

177.96—Payne G and S—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Khotubai—Brown and M.

343,96—Brown and C—Khoubai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S.

Testimentary Suits.

21,96—Nanu and H—Amtolabai and another vs Fatmabai—Postonjee R and K.

13,95—Postonjee R and K, and P and Kanga—Hajibai widow and others vs Dyabhai Kesa—Pamjee M and M.

2,97—Ardesir H and D—Amtoobai widow vs Abdoolali Essajee and others—Janardhan and A.

3,97—Masubai and J—Mithobai widow vs Jetha Gopaljee—Mathuradas Jeevandas.

17,95—K J Mantri—Nandubai vs Ganda Khonda and another—C M and Molvi.

18,95—K J Mantri—Nandubai vs Ganda Khonda and another—C M and Molvi.

21,93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Nandubai—A J Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

275,88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.

413,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Ismail—Mugonlal and R.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar and another vs Shamrao Narayanchand and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardeshir H and D.

131,97—S H and Nanabhai Narayan Raghota vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.

91,97—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel vs Bapujee Sorabjee Patel—Craigie L and O, and Bicknell M and M.

92,95—Edgelow and G—Hajee Jan Mohomed Cassum and others vs Esmail Hajee Abdul Carrim and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Causes.

520, 95—Ardeshir, H and D—Ramchunder Babool vs Shunwar Suket Gowan Patel and another—Dikshit and D—and Wadia and G, Part heard.

343,96—Postonjee R and K—Kessowjee Damjee vs Maganlal Maluckand.

641,94—Edgelow and G—The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co Ld vs Damodardas Soomerdas and others—Little and Co, and Mansukla D and J.

128,93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ghanchi Dawood Mahomed—Wadia and G.

513,95—Wadia and G—Manockdas Raghunathdas vs Vallubhoy Khanbhoy—Payne G and S.

645,96—Bicknell M and M—Ibrahim Abdoolally Kakajeewala vs Noorooddin Narmoo in and others.

544,96—Bhashankar and K—Bai Manekbai Sobhagmal Dhada vs Mokamchand Rattanchand and others—Ardeshir H and D, and Wadia and G.

399,92—Janardhan and A—Hajee Kadurdina Hajee Vydina vs Hajee Dawood Vydina—M N Sakletwala.

155,97—Ardesir H and D—Gangibhoy Poonja vs Mooljee Noor Mohomed—Nanu and H.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Guyana s—50 cases whisky, Treachee and Co.
City of London s—8 hogsheads whisky, K N Currance and Co.
Armenia s—130 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy ; 34 cases whisky, 23 cases wine and 4 cases brandy, M P Baria.

FROM LONDON.

India s—50 cases medicine, Bertie Smith and Co.
Britannia s—7 cases varnish, M A H Tyebjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—3 cases medicine, S P Ghandy ; 5 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormusjee Ardeshir and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—35 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—1 hogsheads spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Stolzenfels s—5 casks chemicals, N S Bharuch.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—12 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Manockjee and Co ; 500 cases candles, A H Ieptoolabhoy : 160 cases candles, R A Hoosien.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s—25 cases slate pencil, Abdoolally Tyebally.

THE vote of 30,000,000 marks for "the provision of a reserve of field artillery material" by the Reichstag is occupying a good deal of attention in France, and the *Progres Militaire* points out that those who have been condemned as "an unpatriotic crew" are not less willing to grant the credit than the most pronounced lovers of the Fatherland. Herr Richter himself told the deputies that what was spared in iron would yet be expended in blood. It is, of course, assumed that the money granted is, to be laid out on the completion of the new artillery material, and our contemporary draws two lessons. One is that the Germans have learned the truth that money spent on means of defence is in the nature of a premium of insurance ; the other that they proceed methodically to their work, not troubling themselves with the question, so agitated in France, as to wheather other nations have or have not begun this or that transformation in their artillery, but seizing advantage of all technical progress, and taking steps at once to decide whether the adoption of any improvement would be justified by the outlay involved. The "Reichswehr" of Vienna writes rather sarcastically of the French "ballon d'essai" in regard to the rearmament of the field artillery, a question concerning which little has lately been heard, and points out that Germany in 1892 devoted 158,000,000 marks for additions to the field batteries, followed in 1894, 1895, and 1896 by artillery votes of 33, 28 and 33 million marks. Adding the 30,000,000 lately voted, it will be seen that the outlay upon the German artillery since 1892 has been 282,000,000 marks, or £14,100,000. The "Reichswehr" concludes by pointing out the advantage possessed by a military administration which receives such sums from a parliament without public discussion of the particular purposes to which they are to be applied.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearling purity whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey, is perfectly harmless. Sold by all Chemists to the trade and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, Shepherd.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

YESTERDAY in the forenoon the Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter from Simla : "Storm signal, lower cautionary flag signal as disturbance is passing away. Accordingly the cautionary signal has been lowered." The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chanda, Captain F. W. Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced ordinary south-west monsoon throughout the voyage.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 21ST OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios o the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·473	SE	4	92·6	85·5	70	0·02	2·43	-3·81
Sirsa	29·481	SSE	6	100·8	84·9	74	..	1·92	-2·85
Delhi	29·477	SE

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 4. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. P. Baird's valuable Furniture, Square Piano, etc., at Hamilton Hotel Compound, Mazagon, to be sold on 24th inst.

OUR new CHENELLI BREAKFAST SET, 30 pieces. Original Price Rs. 14-8, now REDUCED to Rs. 10-8. A real Bargain.—At SHROFF BROTHERS.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles. As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE:—A Cooking Stove Brand-new, Eagle Range, with latest appliances and H. P. Cylinder 2' by 3' suitable for Mansions, Clubs or Hotels, Price moderate, Apply PEROSHA R. PATELL, Pedder Road.

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchongs, vse. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffmauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUBILEE.—5,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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PIANO Orpheus Organ with 12 Tunes, Rs. 180 each, one second-hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes Rs. 155, extra Tunes Re. 10 per Dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upperstoried and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, etc. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwala and Co.'s Cholerai during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News an Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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NOTES.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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LONDON:

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THE PURE AERATED WATERS,

PREPARED AT THE

VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,

Are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs. a.
1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½	" " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼	" " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, incuding Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6 8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. made the price of Consols yesterday in London 112 13-16. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower at £63 3-8; while in Indian Sterling Loan, French Rentes, and Paris Exchange on London there was no change at 118¼, 104⅜, and 25·10½ fcs. respectively. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. less, at 27 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent less, at 60 1-8 cents per oz., but demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent higher, at 4·87½ dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 650,000 quarters, being 70,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 44 3-8s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal in a firm market; and Brown Rapeseed at 40½s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with prices 5 to 7½ per cent. lower. 23,000 bales were offered for sale.

Cotton in Liverpool was a quiet market; Surats were quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, of which 300 bales were East Indians; and the Imports, 1,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans was 1-32d. lower, and Broach and Tinnevelly descriptions of East Indians declined to the same extent; American Arrivals were unchanged. The Manchester market closed quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 cents per lb.; August Futures were 2 points higher at 7·43 cents, and December 7 points at 7·06 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were nil.

Hardly any business has passed to-day in Cotton locally, the Mills alone being reported to have taken some 1,500 bales at extreme prices. The feeling is very quiet, and dealers continue firm in their rates. In New Cotton there is a further decline, Broach, for March delivery, being quoted at Rs. 215, and Bengals, for January, at Rs. 166-7.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet in the extreme.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,480 bales.
Wheat	14,578 cwts.
Rapeseed	5,502 "
Poppyseed	2,016 "
Castorseed	1,323 "
Rice	6,802 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. For Antwerp, business is reported at 9s. per ton, July shipment; and a line of 1,200 tons for the same port, August shipment per Ottello (s.) at 8s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business passing either way; a small amount of Bank Wire was placed at 1s. 3 3-16d., for ready delivery, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'00 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a firm market, and rates for 3½ per Cents, which opened at 100⅜ for both Cash and this month's Settlement, advanced 1/16 per cent. to 100 13/16 in both positions, and closed at the higher level; Threes remained at 94⅜.

SHARES have shown a little less inanimation today, with an upward tendency in prices.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Howat, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

JULY 20.

Morse, Lt Col, 17th Bo I, on duty, from Bhuj.
Winden, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Battine, Lt, Punjab, 1st P Cavalry, fro n leave, from England.
Gordon, Capt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, to join Bn, from Glasgow.
Price, Lt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, on medical certificate, from Derah Ismail Khan.

JULY 21.

Walker, Lt Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.

Lyster, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.
Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Howat, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, to Ootacamand.

JULY 21.

Morse, Lt Col, Bo, 17th Bo I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1897.

1. Extract from "Government Gazette," dated 17th July 1897, is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain (Honorary Major) J. P. Baird, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

By order,
C. MACKIE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams in secret language for the interior of Peru may now be accepted but will be subject to Government control.
Private telegrams of Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Bhamo route to China right to Shuenwei interrupted beyond.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa and Accra, Kotonow (Portonovo) interrupted.
Cable Mossamedes, Capetown interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st July, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	9	p.m.	13	48
Teheran	21	2	23 p.m.	..	19
Suez	21	3	p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st July, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	53	..	1
" Karachi	..	12	..	1
" Madras	..	19	..	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd July 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. Rs.	Other Earnings [Estimated]. Rs.	Total Earnings. Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	300	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	23	18	...	41
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	..
Total for 1 week	400	300	...	700
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	539	9,344	1	9,878
Per mile of Ry. do.	31	541	...	572
Total to corresponding date do.	533	9,344	1	9,878

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,178
Ditto to date ..... " 9,178

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 20.

10 p.m. — 78·2

WEDNESDAY.—JULY 21.

6 a.m. — 78·2
10 a.m. — 82·4
2 p.m. — 84·4
6 p.m. — 80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA.—July 19, at Bandora Hill, Bombay, the wife of J. F. Pereira, Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept. (Ry.), of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—July 13, at Dalhousie, the wife of Henry Aiken Anderson, I. C. S., Commissioner of the Derajat, of a son.
AITKEN.—July 15, at Nuthiagully, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, R. A., of a daughter.
FALCONER-TAYLOR.—July 11, at Sangor, C. P., the wife of G. Falconer-Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEDEBOER—MITCHELL.—July 14, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Natal Tal, by the Rev. O. D. Watkins, Paul Ledeboer, son of the late L. B. Ledeboer, Esq., to Grace Rani Mitchell, of Rampur House, Kalakankar (Oude), daughter of the late James Mitchell, Esq.

DEATHS.

GEILS.—July 12, at Wellington, of typhoid fever, Alice Jane Geils, aged 32 years and 9 months.
GODBER.—July 7, at Rangoon, Georgiana Helen, second daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Henry Godber.
HAWES.—July 16, at Nursingapuram, Madras, Annie Louisa, relict of the late Mr. W. Hawes, Proprietor of Hawes & Co., Mount Road, aged 55 years and 9 months.
MELVILL.—July 6, at Jubbalpur, Edward Melville, Pensioned Sergeant, R. A., second son of John Melville, late Engineer of Edinburg and Glasgow Railway, and nephew of the late Rev. Bishop, of Nagpur, C.P., aged 68.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

Inquirer.—It really does not matter whether he fled from Bombay or not. His caste-fellows think he did well and thanked him.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1897.

HAVING reprinted from the *Manchester Guardian* the serious allegations made by Professor Gokhale against the conduct of British soldiers employed on plague duty in Poona, it is right that we should give the public the means of judging how utterly at variance with the facts the charges are. It will be most convenient to take the charges *seriatim* premising that the accuracy of the rebuttal can be substantiated by the most unimpeachable evidence. The learned Professor said to his interviewer: "The point is that the difficult and delicate duties which in Bombay were assigned to Native soldiers were in Poona assigned to British soldiers." Of the total number of troops employed on plague duty in Poona three-fifths were Native soldiers. British as well as Native soldiers were on plague duty in Bombay, and formed cordons round the houses that were searched by the civil agency happily in this city, but wholly absent in Poona. When asked for his evidence Mr. Gokhale tendered himself as an eye-witness of what went on in Poona. "My evidence is overwhelming. I *saw* (mark the word) what was taking place before I came away. . . . When I left Poona on March 5th the work. . . . had been entrusted to British soldiers." The plague operations in the city of Poona did not begin till March 13. How then could Mr. Gokhale see what was taking place before he left that city on the 5th March? He sailed for England by the mail steamer which left Bombay on the 6th March. As we have said, the work was not confided solely to British soldiers; by far the greater part was entrusted to Native soldiers. Then it is asserted that "In defiance of the rules of the Plague Committee they entered kitchens and places of worship, contaminating food and spitting upon idols or breaking them and throwing them into the streets." This is wholly untrue. The orders of the Plague Committee regarding the entering of cookrooms and godrooms were most carefully carried out. No charge was ever brought against a soldier for spitting upon idols, or breaking them or throwing them into streets. Such a scandal had it occurred would have been severely punished. The accuser continues, still speaking at second-hand: "They destroyed the little property of the people in a wanton manner, not merely confiscating the clothing and the bedding of persons suffering from the plague, but breaking open houses, appropriating jewelry and burning furniture." This is a tissue of misrepresentation. The order was to destroy the bedding and the infected rubbish of plague patients—a very necessary precaution to prevent the disease spreading. It was found necessary to break open boxes as corpses had been found concealed in them. A baby that had died of plague was actually found in a cigar box. No charges of theft of jewelry were brought against the soldiers employed. The bedding and clothing that was burnt was valued for future compensation.

The *Mahratta* of July 18 deals with Professor Gokhale's incredible assertion of outrages on women very unceremoniously. "No such statement has appeared in the local papers. There were such rumours in the town at that time, but if Professor Gokhale's statement be based only on these rumours then it cannot be said to be well founded." His correspondents are as little trustworthy as the witness who saw what was going on in Poona a week after he left the city. Not a single officer, medical officer, lady doctor, magistrate or anyone connected with the plague operations ever heard of such a thing till it was wired out to Lord Sandhurst by the Secretary of State for India. The Professor was no less dogmatic in declaring that "All complaints were unheeded." Every complaint of a specific nature against the conduct of any of the troops, we learn on the best authority, was invariably forwarded by Mr. Rand to the officer commanding the troop for inquiry and report, as the files in the plague office will prove. There has been a very general idea amongst people who knew nothing of the routine of the Committee that Mr. Rand treated all their complaints with scorn, and merely filed them and took no notice. Such was not the case when specific complaints were made; and in justice to Mr. Rand this should be known. Near the end of the interview, Professor Gokhale said: "The point which needs to be steadily borne in mind is that things have gone smoothly in Bombay, where Native soldiers and police, who understand the religious customs of the people, were employed; and all that the people of Poona asked was that a like agency might be employed in their case." The real point is this. The people of Poona were asked by Lord Sandhurst before it was contemplated to employ troops at all, to take the work in hand themselves, and to do the searching and visitation and the rest by means of Native gentlemen, magistrates, and doctors, and other voluntary agency. Owing to the flight of most of the Native leaders from the city, and the lethargy and fatalism of all classes, they refused to do anything, and the Government was pressed to undertake the duty and use their own machinery. The troops were then called upon to do the work, which the people of Poona refused to do themselves. In Bombay, the conditions were altogether different. Before the Plague Committee came into existence the Municipal Executive were employing six thousand men in the work of cleansing, disinfecting, and white-washing. To officer this host a considerable number of inspectors and sub-inspectors had been appointed, and familiarised with the work. On Lord Sandhurst's personal appeal to Justices of the Peace to co-operate in combating the plague, over a hundred volunteered their services. Medical men and lady doctors, accompanied by the Justices, Inspectors, and the local police, were able to carry out the work of visitation in the houses and homes of the population, while the Military, European and Native, remained in the streets to keep order and form cordons so as to prevent evasion. How easy it is for a Professor six thousand miles away, to say the people of Poona only asked that the system which worked satisfactorily in Bombay, should be applied in their city also, and that their request was ignored! What is ignored is the fact that the citizens of Poona were asked by the head of the Government to do what the people in Bombay were willing to do, and they refused. Had the Bombay Justices returned the same answer, and the Municipality were unable to aid with a small army of inspectors, disinfectors, and white-washers, the Plague Committee would have been compelled to supply soldiers, British and Native, to do the work; there would have been no other course open.

ALTHOUGH the number of recipients of relief from the Famine Fund in the past week exceeded that of the previous seven days, it is satisfactory to find that there are 860,175 fewer than three weeks ago. This week, notwithstanding prophecies to the contrary, there are 288,504 more than last. The effects of the rainfall may be noticeable in next Friday's returns. Madras, which added a hundred thousand to its list, reports that early agricultural operations proceed, but more rain is urgently wanted for this purpose and for crops already sown, which are in a precarious position when unprotected by wells or other irrigation systems. Harvests are limited and pasture is scarce; consequently deaths of cattle from starvation are reported. The North-West Provinces and Oudh were worse than Madras inasmuch as the numbers increased by 127,089. Autumn sowings, however are in active progress in all but a few districts where rain is needed. Locusts have been destructive, but the ryots hope for brighter days in the near future. The Central Provinces with an increase of seventy-nine thousand has doubtless sent them all away again since the report was compiled, for general rain has fallen. This, it is stated, came most opportunely after the long break and revived the withered seedlings. Sowings have been resumed almost everywhere and re-sowings are in progress where necessary, but while all is activity in the larger share of the provinces, in Chanda and Bhandara operations are retarded owing to a want of sufficient moisture. Hoshangabad lost so many head of cattle in one way or another in the earlier days of famine, that now this district has not enough plough-bullocks to get through the work necessary to be done. Bombay shows an increase of over forty-one thousand, and further reports prices rising, and the conditions of agricultural stock deteriorating and damage by locusts. Fortunately these ills are distributed over the country, and no district knows the whole three at once. But sowing operations are generally progressing, and rice transplanting continues in parts of Karachi, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Bengal reports a decrease of twenty-four thousand. There has been rain in all parts of the province and agricultural prospects are improved. Still all danger is not yet over, and already Behar is crying out for more rain for the transplanting of winter rice and for cultivation generally. Central India's figures are twenty-one thousand, a fact which is accounted for by the good fall of rain in all agencies. Sowing operations are being briskly carried out, and agricultural stock and pasturage are in fair condition everywhere but in Gwalior. The past week on the whole, however, is disappointing, but it is fully believed the coming week's reports will record a marked and general improvement.

A NEW departure is to be initiated by the Japanese Consul here early next month. With the object of giving commercial men every facility for familiarising themselves with the products of the Island Kingdom of the Far East, a museum of Japanese arts and manufactures is to be opened in rooms adjoining those of the Consulate. The exhibition will not be on a very large scale at first, but if a larger enquiry for Japanese goods is the result, it will no doubt be developed. The museum will be stocked only with samples of goods which have a market in India, or which may reasonably be expected to find one. The samples will be carefully catalogued, and particulars will be given in the book to be presented to visitors as to the firms through whom consignments can be ordered. It need scarcely be said that the museum will lead to no departure from the rule which precludes Consuls and Consular agents from accepting orders on behalf of any private firms. It is on the understanding that none of the samples are to be sold that the Customs authorities have acceded to the application preferred through the Consul, for their admission duty free. That the Government of the Mikado have for several years now recognised the value of exhibitions of this kind in stimulating trade is shown by a very complete commercial Museum at Tokio, where specimens of the products of every nation with which this busy and enterprising race has business relations can be seen. It is the less surprising that Japan although she has had a Consul in Bombay for a shorter period than any of the Powers represented here, should be the first to lead the way in an experiment of this kind, since the balance of trade between herself and India is vastly in our favour. In 1895-96, Japanese imports to us were valued at 41¾ lakhs; while this country supplied her with goods to the value of 279 lakhs. Last year the respective figures were 54 lakhs and 407 lakhs. Combining the totals of the two years it will be seen that India only takes out in contra merchandise one-seventh of her annual bill against Japan. The cause of this disparity is, of course, Japan's dependence upon India as the chief source of supply of the raw material for her cotton mills. These mills are taking an increasing quantity of our cotton season by season, and although last year's total of 326,000 bales was far in excess of previous records it is anticipated that it will be exceeded during the current twelve months. So long as India remains the chief source of supply of raw material for Japan's principal industry, the balance of trade is certain to remain largely in our favour. But it is only natural that the Japanese, especially in view of the losses they sustain by exchange, should seek to reduce so wide a difference by every means in their power. How far the new project entered upon in Bombay will help them in this endeavour remains to be seen. A great deal depends upon the care with which the samples are selected, so as to meet the possible requirements of this particular market. The exhibitions of foreign exports to the colonies held under the auspices of the Colonial Office in London, would have been more successful than they have apparently been had the principle of appropriateness of selection been more carefully worked out. Our principal imports from Japan are matches, copper, silk-goods, and camphor, but we may expect to see the list greatly extended in the course of the next few years. The Japanese who do not recognise foreign patents are very skilful in adopting European manufactures, especially of machinery, and producing them at cheaper rates than in the country of actual origin, so that in this direction we may see an expansion of their trade with India. To mention only one instance. It is understood that bicycles of English and American pattern are turned out in Tokio and Yokohama far more cheaply than in the West. If equal durability is combined with greater cheapness in the Japanese make, it is quite within the range of possibility that Bombay may import them, for many would-be riders here find the cost of English machines of good make almost prohibitive.

THE railway from Peking to Tientsin is making progress, but whether it will ever become a paying concern is open to doubt. It begins in a well-cultivated country with a rich and productive soil, but this is changed in a very short time, and for miles the road passes through about as desolate and dreary a country as one need wish for—sandy, sparse, and stunted vegetation, and the villages in sight are far, far away. Some of the Imperial grounds are near at hand, but there is little to be seen of them from the cars, and any way it would make no difference. The line wanders about in such an apparently aimless manner as to recall to a correspondent who has recently inspected it the story told of a Russian Emperor, who, after expert engineers had laid out the line of railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg, touching all the chief places between the two in the interest of trade, took the map of the road when placed before him, laid a ruler upon it, and drew a straight line between the two points, and signified that this was to be the line of the road. It is a pity, thinks the critic of the Chinese line, someone could not have dealt with this road in the same manner, as it would have shortened the distance to Peking considerably, the road would have passed through a better country, and nearer some important towns, and so have been in the interest of trade development as well. As it is, says he, the western half of the road is little better than a desert, and throughout the entire distance it appears to have been an object to avoid all towns and villages as much as possible. And he cannot help querying what the object of the road is, for it appears not to be in the interest of trade, other than between the termini. Yet on another alignment there are vast stretches of wheat land which might have been tapped. There are other eccentricities essentially Chinese. The bridges over the rivers are so low that except in the dry weather boats will not be able to pass under them. The line has not a single drawbridge over any of the streams, and in the wet season river traffic will be completely blocked. It is believed, however, that China will soon have a respectable railway system when this new line has commenced working. That the Chinese will construct their own rolling-stock and engines in the near future there is little reason to doubt. By the last China mail we learn they have already begun building small steamers and are showing great adaptability in the construction of machinery.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Sunday next.

WHEN Mr. Stephen Jacob's leave expires in October, Mr. O. T. Barrow, now acting as Comptroller-General, will probably return to Bombay as Accountant-General, in which case Mr. E. Lawrence will most likely go back to the North-West Provinces.

WE understand that Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was about to proceed next Friday to England on leave, has been instructed by telegraph to defer his departure.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Textile Journal* nearly half-a-dozen new cotton mills are likely to be projected in the Presidency, including one or two waste spinning mills. In the case of two of these prospectuses have been already issued, and the order for machinery for one has been placed.

THE same Journal contradicts the rumour which has been current in the local share market, that the management of the Oriental Mills is about to be transferred to another firm, and adds that those interested will be glad to know that the agents have taken the work of reform in hand, and consequently good results may be expected.

IN a recent issue Jodhpore received credit for the formation of the Imperial Service Transport Corps maintained and sent to Chitral for service by the Jeypore Durbar. We understand that Jodhpore has not got any Imperial Service Transport Corps at all. In any case, the only such corps that went from Rajputana to Chitral was the Jeypore Corps.

THE usual quarterly statement issued by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PANAMA COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JULY 21.

In consequence of Dr. Hess postponing his reception of the Panama Committee at Bournemouth for three weeks, the Committee have decided to dispense with his evidence.

THE SOUTH AFRICA ENQUIRY.

After a heated debate in the Commons, last night, on the subject of the report of the South Africa Enquiry Committee, Mr. Balfour acceded to the request of Sir W. V. Harcourt to give a day to discuss the matter.

Monday next will probably be fixed.

THE MISSING BOAT OF THE S. S. ADEN.

The Rohilla has returned to Aden, the expedition to Socotra and the search along the Arabian Coast for the missing lifeboat of the s.s. Aden having proved fruitless.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JULY 21.

President McKinley will withhold his Message to Congress on the Currency Question until the Senate has adopted the Tariff Conference report.

CHANGE OF RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

M. Zinovieff has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing M. Nelidoff, who has been transferred to Rome.

RICH GOLD FINDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Great excitement prevails in British Columbia owing to the extremely rich gold discoveries in the Klondyke district.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

MULLAH POWINDAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The force under General Corrie-Bird occupied Sheranna, yesterday, without opposition. By now most of the kots are probably destroyed.

The Cavalry reconnoitred to Maizar, which was also practically deserted.

Nothing further has been heard of the movements of Mullah Powindah. He still declares himself friendly to us, however, and has quite recently been settling petty inter-tribal cases which might otherwise have given trouble.

It is improbable, therefore, that there is any truth in the rumour of his having gathered seven thousand men to advance against the expedition.

THE VICEROY'S REPRESENTATIVE AT POONA.

THE SEDITIOUS PRESS QUESTION.

Sir John Woodburn, Home Member, has gone to Poona. His visit is probably connected with questions mentioned in Parliament by Lord George Hamilton as engaging the attention of the Government of India concerning the dissemination of false intelligence and incitement to religious animosity by a portion of the Native press.

THE CIVIL OFFICERS IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

Mr. R. Donald, extra Assistant Commissioner at Bannu, has been selected for duty in Tochi in connection with the Internal Civil Administration of Dawar during the occupation of the Valley by the Tochi Field Force.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER.

Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, proceeds from Calcutta to Bombay immediately, in connection with the storm-warning arrangements on the West coast. He returns to Simla about August.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

PROPOSED OFFER OF A FREE PARDON.

POONA, JULY 21.

It is under contemplation by Government shortly to publish a notification offering a free pardon to any person being privy to, but not the actual perpetrator or instigator of the murders of Messrs. Ayerst and Rand, who will come forward and give information to the police that will lead to the arrest of the assassins and their employers.

The police appear to have collected a mass of minor details, but nothing in the shape of a real clue.

ALTERATIONS IN GANESH KHIND CRICKET FIXTURES.

The following alterations are made in the cricket fixtures of Ganesh Khind:—On the 9th August, with the Poona Gymkhanna, to be played on the Poona ground; on the 16th August, vs. British Infantry; and on the 30th August, vs. Royal Indian Marine.

PLAGUE IN LANOWLI.

A large number of inhabitants have left Lanowli, where three fresh cases occurred yesterday, but there has been no alarming increase, however, during the past few days.

KARAD.

Plague has also appeared at Karad, in the Satara District.

POONA.

There was also one case in the city of Poona, to-day, and the patient was sent to the Plague Hospital, where 16 are remaining under treatment.

PRECAUTIONS AT KOLHAPUR.

The Kolhapur State has placed quarantine at Kinny.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

M. M. steamer Saghalf from Suez and O. L. Oruba from Australia arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Natal arrived at Suez from Bombay on Tuesday night, the 20th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line Steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	104 3-4
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 2.

JUNE has just added another notable triumph to the already long list of memorable deeds with which it is associated. With our own Royal Family June has always been a favourite month, but the national festivities and rejoicings which have just been celebrated in connection with Queen Victoria's glorious reign, are calculated to make the 22nd of June, 1897, stand out as a red letter day as long as the years go "spinning down the grooves of change." Whether or not the day is destined to remain a day of national rejoicing as well as a holiday for the toiling masses, cannot, of course, yet be determined. There are those who consider we have too many holidays already, who do not care to see our hives of industry lying idle, and would keep the bees on the hum and the search for honey from January to December with little if any break. Other large-hearted, generous souls like to do all they can to relieve the monotony of toil, to bring a little sunshine in the humdrum, deadly dull level of existence, and a little life and colour into the scene when our few holidays do come round. There's work and work—and happy the man who can find pleasure in his daily task—but there comes a time when set pleasures must pall, when honey loses its sweetness, the studio and the workbench alike lose their charm, and when change, and change alone, can bring repose and perfect peace to the jaded soul. There is at least one point worthy, we think, of consideration in these holiday discussions, and it is that national holidays very often entail a good deal of extra labour on certain sections of the community, and it may be worth while to urge that those who have to keep going during the usual Bank Holidays, have first claim to recognition in any fresh national holiday that is introduced.

In cricket, as in other matters, it is quite true that "nothing succeeds like success." An instance of this is to be found in the recent experience of the Essex Eleven. Not only did the eastern county suffer for some years under a heavy financial depression, but in 1894, when it was raised to the front rank, only a single victory fell to its share, and that against a weak and unrepresentative team of Oxford University. Only last year the number of matches necessary to qualify for the County Championship had to be reduced because Essex could not otherwise obtain sufficient fixtures. At the end of the season, however, it was found that the despised county was in the fifth position, and this year it has so far had such a career of unqualified success that its record is at present indisputably the best in the Championship contest. Meanwhile the debt which oppressed the Club has been almost entirely removed, and the Committee are being confronted with an actual embarrassment of wealth in the way of capable young cricketers. Last year a batsman of the highest ability was discovered in Mr. Perrin, and another young recruit of the greatest promise has just joined the Eleven. This is Mr. A. J. Turner, a cadet at Woolwich, who in three innings has scored 36, 61, and 26 not out—a very good introduction to first class cricket. His first innings against Derbyshire, in the match which terminated yesterday in a victory for Essex, was of higher merit than the mere figures would seem to indicate, for when he went to the wicket four of his colleagues had been disposed of for 39 runs, and the position was one in which considerable nerve was required. Mr. Fane, of Oxford, and Mr. De Zoete, of Cambridge, will be available for the county after the great match at Lord's next week; but it is difficult to see who can be deposed in their favour. Mr. A. P. Lucas is batting in a style that recalls the splendour of his achievements eighteen or twenty years ago, and all the other members of the team are performing useful service. If they are to preserve their unbeaten record, however, they will have to put forth all their powers in the match against Lancashire, which begins at Manchester to-day. With varied bowling, like that of Mold, Briggs, Hallam, and Cuttell, the northern county is quite unrivalled in the attack this season, and nobody would be surprised to see it carry off the chief honour.

Nothing could have been more exciting than the finish of the match between Surrey and Middlesex: indeed, until the last wicket fell, neither side could claim a substantial advantage. The victory of Surrey, by the bare margin of 9 runs, was unquestionably due to the unusually fine bowling of Richardson, supported by Hayward and Lees. On the other side, J. T. Hearne and Rawlin bowled almost equally well, and it certainly was not their fault that Middlesex failed. Altogether the match was of an ideal character, skilful batsmen struggling with indifferent success against bowing of the highest class, and the interest in the struggle being maintained to the end. For once, Mr. F. G. J. Ford, who has been batting in the most brilliant form, quite failed to distinguish himself, and this was all the more to be regretted because it is understood that he will be unable to play again for Middlesex this season. Perhaps the most curious part of the match was the failure of Mr. W. W. Read and Mr. H. B Chinnery to score a single run in either innings. It a rare incident for a first-class batsman to be twice disposed of in one match without scoring, and there can be but very few instances on record of two able batsmen being thus dismissed together. To-day Surrey begins the return match with Yorkshire, and as the proceeds are to be utilised for the benefit of Henderson, there is a double reason for hoping that the elements will be favourable, and that the interest in the game will be sustained through the third day. It will be remembered that the first match between the two counties resulted in a decisive victory for Yorkshire, and it may be confidently expected that the Surrey men will make strenuous efforts to avenge the defeat and to bring their opponents' record nearer to an equality with their own. Henderson played for Surrey with tolerable regularity as long ago as 1883, and had a fairly good batting average, but his health afterwards broke down, and it was not until 1887—the year in which Surrey commenced its series of triumphs in the Championship Competition—that he again became regarded as a member of the team. He continued to play down to the end of 1893, and he appeared once for his county in 1894, but it may be said that his career as a first-class cricketer has been closed for three or four years. Perhaps 1892 was his most successful season, as he came out then third in Surrey batting averages. Henderson was a thoroughly hard working and capable cricketer—a sound batsman and a fairly useful change bowler—and we hope he will obtain the due reward of his services.

The value of Chatterton and Storer to the Derbyshire eleven was abundantly demonstrated in the match with Essex; indeed, it is not too much to say that without them the Midland county would have suffered one of the most ignominious collapses of the season. In the first innings Chatterton scored 120 and Storer 59 out of 202 runs from the bat, and in the second the latter batsman made 68 out of 130. Chatterton, who is in his thirty-sixth year, has been associated with Derbyshire cricket for many seasons, and he is probably the best batsman the county has ever had. Like some of his contemporaries, he is retaining his skill to an unusually late period, and not only did he finish last season with an average of over 38 runs per innings, but he is doing quite as well in the present year. With such a nucleus, as that formed by Davidson, Storer, and Chatterton, three of the best men in the country, Derbyshire ought to be able to get together a team capable of holding its own against any rivals; but the county has been uniformly unsuccessful this season. The match with Essex should not be passed over without a reference to the admirable bowling of Mr. Bull, to whom the success of the eastern county was mainly due. To an ordinary onlooker, the bowling seems to be simple enough, but Mr. bull manages to get a great deal of "work" on the ball, and, curiously enough, he is generally as destructive on a good wicket as on a bad one. He is still very young, and, as his heart is thoroughly in the game, there is no reason why he should not accomplish even greater performances than those which now stand to his credit.

In the match between Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, Mr. C. L. Townsend and Roberts bowled with extraordinary effect in the second innings, the former taking four wickets for 36 runs, and the latter six wickets for only 21. Mr. Townsend, a son of one of the men who helped Mr. Grace and his brothers to place Gloucestershire ahead of its rivals some years ago, has not been doing so well as usual in bowling this season, but Roberts, who is 35 years old seems to be in finer form than at any previous period of his career, and his county's respectable position in the Championship list is largely owing to his efforts. It must have been a severe disappointment to the Somersetshire men to lose the match with their neighbours by ten wickets, after scoring 255 runs in the first innings.

Cambridge University finished its preliminary matches with a victory which, in the circumstances, was highly creditable. The Light Blues gave a poor exhibition of batting in the first innings, but they afterwards played in such a spirited fashion that they were able to beat a fairly strong team of M.C.C. and Ground somewhat decisively. At the same time, Oxford was inflicting a crushing defeat upon Sussex, the difference against the county at the close being an innings and 40 runs. As Sussex twice beat Cambridge by an innings and a great number of runs, Oxford would appear, on the face of matters, to have a good prospect of success in the match at Lord's next week, but nobody who is familiar with the complete performances of the two teams would venture upon a confident prediction as to the result. Mr G. Bromley-Martin, who appeared in the Freshmen's Match in 1895 and in the Seniors' last year, but who now gets his colours for the first time, played a capital innings of 137 against Sussex.

Lancashire would seem to be Yorkshire's most formidable opponents in the contest for county supremacy. Last week the County Palatine gained a couple of victories, which have considerably improved their record. First Somerset fell victims before them, and next Gloucestershire. Both victories were decisive, and both were distinguished by the fact that Hallam and Cuttell, both understudies to Mold and Brigge, obtained a measure of success far exceeding that of the two greater bowlers. At the present moment Lancashire is the strongest bowling side in the country, and when Mr. A. C. MacLaren takes his place as captain the team will be formidable indeed. Yorkshire must look to her laurels.

Cycle Record breaking over short and comparatively short distances, which a few years ago was the rage in the United States, has of late been extensively cultivated in England with considerable success, while the Yankees have lost all interest in the pursuit and the French have chiefly gained prominence in twenty four hour rides, Riviere holding the world's record of over 533 miles, which he accomplished last year on a chainless machine. The British record was 476 miles, made last year by F. R. Goodwin in the Cuca amateur race. The professional race, started on the 11th ult. at the Crystal Palace, at one time gave promise of great things; but Cordang, the principal competitor, after setting up many new world's records, fouled his pacemakers, and in the fall he sustained an injury to his ankle that compelled him to retire at 227 miles. Patterson the English professional, then took up the running and accomplished the unprecedented feat of riding 288 miles 460 yards in twelve hours. Then, with the next man nearly sixteen miles behind, he rested on his laurels, and the pace fell considerably, fourteen or fifteen miles only being riden in some of the subsequent hours. Still from 844 miles to the finish he set up new British records and covered 502 miles 260 yards at the expiration of the twenty-four hours. It remains to be seen whether the amateurs in the next Cuca Cup race can improve upon these figures; but in a race of this duration much depends upon the weather, rivalry all through between two or more good men, and other circumstances.

The Road and Path Cycling Association, which was founded in 1889 and reconstructed in 1895, is under most distinguished patronage, and although but little is heard of it, I have every reason to believe it to be a flourishing organisation and one that appeals to the higher classes of society and to those among them who pursue bicycling purely for pleasure and recreation. The association has just issued to its members a programme of projected tours in different parts of the country. The distances are moderate, seldom exceeding forty miles a day, which is quite far enough when a certain amount of sight-seeing is combined with riding. The first tour, from July 1 to 22, is to South Wales, returning via Stratford-on-Avon, etc. Another starts on July 9 for the Land's End, returning on August 4. The tour into Kent, from July 15 to August 7, will be full of interest and over some of the best roads in England. The most extended is the Scottish tour, which lasts from July 22 to September 2, the outward journey being by the Great North Road, more or less, and the return via the Lake District, Derby, Leicester, etc. It is worthy of note that the hotel expenses *en route* are expected to be about 8s. a day, which must be regarded as very moderate.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following are the results of the sports played, yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines Maidan, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The ground was in good order, and the whole of the programme was got through in clear weather:—

I. EVENT—BALL AND PEG.

To knock a ball off a post with butt-end of a spear; reverse spear and take a tent peg.—25 yards between post and peg. Points for pace.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. John } tie	2
Mr. Reddie }	

Also competed:

Mr. Webster.
Mr. Talbot.
Mr. McCausland.
Mr. Birkett.
Mr. Froome.
Mr. Graham.

II. EVENT—JUMPING COMPETITION (for Ponies).

Mr. Corbett's ch a p Waif, owner	1
Mr. Fischer's b w p Hawkmoth, owner	2
Mr. John's g a p Plaintiff, owner	3

Also competed:

Mr. Foulke's Idle Boots, Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Convela's Mendip, owner.
Mr. Talbot's Fafadett, owner.

The winner jumped in good style and cleared his fence very cleanly. Mr. John would probably have been second if he had jumped his pony in the second round.

III. EVENT—CHATTIE RACE.

Competitors to ride over a hurdle to the trees, where a number of chatties will be placed on the ground. Competitors must pick up chatties with a stick without dismounting, and return with it over the hurdle. Two chatties will be provided for each competitor, but should he break them both before passing the winning post he will be disqualified. Any competitor may break another's chattie when on his stick, but not before, and he must break the chattis with his stick. Sticks will be provided.

Mr. Convela	1
Mr. Talbot	2
Mr. Corbett	3

Also competed:

Mr. Birkett.
Mr. McCausland.
Mr. Webster.
Mr. Fischer.

The ponies broke most of the chatties by galloping over them. Mr. Convela managed to pick up a sound one and won a street from the rest.

IV. EVENT—PUTTING STAKES (Ladie's nomination.)

Gentlemen to ride a given course, carrying "putter," dismount and hand same to lady, who must "put" golf ball into hole from edge of green, and return "putter" to nominee, who must return over the same course. Competitor doing course in the shortest time to win. One second will be added to competitor's time for each stroke lady takes to "put" ball into hole.

Mrs. Chalmers nominates Mr. John, 1 min. 22 sec.	1
Mrs. Hughes, nominates Mr. Birkett, 1 min. 22 sec.	1
Miss Westbrook nominates Mr. McCausland, 1 min. 27 1-2 sec.	2

Also competed:

Mr. Webster.
Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Fischer.
Mr. Convela.
Mr. Hudson.
Mr. Symington.

V. EVENT—HORSE SCURRY—About ¼ mile.—Catch weights.

Mr. Froome's Unity, Owner	1
Mr. Talbot's Soona, owner	2

Also competed:

Mr. Symington's Lady Betty.
Mr. McCausland's Aristocrat.

Mr. Symington actually finished 2nd, but was disqualified for finishing the wrong side of the flag.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided; and the other members present were: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Professor Muller, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

COMPENSATION FOR HOUSES DESTROYED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following correspondence was laid before the meeting:—

Bombay, 14th July 1897.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I have not signed the cheque No. 4323, because I have some misgivings as to my power of signing it. So far as I remember, I do not know that either the Standing Committee or the Corporation have sanctioned the compensation for houses destroyed by the Municipality either generally or specifically, and, as it is a large constitutional question, I request the favour of your submitting this letter before the next meeting of the Standing Committee for their consideration.—Yours faithfully,—NANABHOY NAVROJI KATRAK.

Bombay, 15th July 1897.

Copy to the Commissioner. The cheque in question remains unsigned.—H. W. BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 16th July 1897.

To The Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—With reference to your No. 3128 of the 15th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Government Notification No. 228-P. of the 17th February 1897 under the Epidemic Diseases Act. Section 9 of the Notification deals with the matter in question. The property in question is to be demolished under that section and the valuation has been effected accordingly. The compensation is now due to the parties and must be paid by the Municipality. Whether the Corporation chose ultimately to have such expenditure debited to loan, if admissible, or plague grants is a matter for subsequent adjustment. I am at a loss to understand what Dr. Katrak means by a constitutional question. It is a simple case of procedure under the Epidemic Diseases Act Notification.—I have, &c.,—P. C. H. SNOW, Commissioner.

Dr. Katrak in connection with the correspondence, remarked that in the ordinary course of signing cheques, he came across the particular cheque in question, which was to compensate the owner of a house which was demolished because it was declared to be unfit for human habitation. He said that so far as the Municipal Acts were concerned there was no provision made to compensate an owner. Section 378 provided that in a case where the house was declared by the Commissioner to be unfit for human habitation he had simply to close the house and prevent its being occupied till such time as the Commissioner was satisfied that that house was made fit for habitation. Section 426 provided for compensating the owner of a hut or shed, but it was purely optional on the Commissioner to grant compensation or not. However, under section 9 of the notification of February last under the Epidemic Diseases Acts, it is distinctly provided that compensation was to be granted in the way proposed in the cheque by the Commissioner. Though it was so distinctly proved in the said notification, still as far as he remembered, neither the Standing Committee nor the Corporation have passed any general or specific resolution on the contrary, one resolution of that body would lead to quite a opposite inference. It was in reference to the proposed loan of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Corporation moved in the matter and asked Government whether they would contribute a fair share of the heavy plague expenditure. The Government replied to it by stating that they were not at the present time prepared to give any definite promise. After this reply the Corporation had stopped all action in the matter. In the face of this fact, he said he thought that it was fair that before signing a cheque of the character the Standing Committee should be informed of it, and he therefore wrote that letter to have specific instructions from the Committee whether to sign this cheque and other cheques in this respect in the future. He said that he was in the hands of the Committee after the explanation. He further said that it was also an important question whether this charge should be debited to the plague grant as it was meant to effect a permanent improvement of the City. That, however, he said was only a question of book account, and was capable of proper adjustment in the future.

After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dharamsi, seconded by Mr. Kabraji, that, with reference to the letter from Dr. Katrak and that from the Commissioner, sanction be given to the countersigning by a member of the Standing Committee of the cheque on the Municipal fund therein alluded to, the account of the cheque being a charge obligatory on the Corporation under the terms of para. IX. of Government Notification of 17th February last, issued under the terms of the Epidemic Diseases Act 3 of 1897 of the Government of India.

PROPOSED FILLING UP OF A TANK.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner issuing a notice in writing to Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Cama, requiring him to fill up completely and promptly a tank owned by him in the compound of the Parsi Fever Hospital, opposite Sussex Road, as the tank had caused a great nuisance of long standing, and had been reported on by the District Medical Officer and complained of by the Medical Officer of the hospital.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The resolution of the Corporation referring the question of the reorganization of the Health Department was considered by the Committee, and it was resolved to convene a special meeting on Thursday, the 29th instant, for the consideration of the question.

INCREASED MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with notice of motion, drew the attention of the Commissioner to the increased mortality in the city, and requested him to state as far as he could the cause or causes of such increase.

An important communication from the Commissioner on the subject was read to the meeting, and a long discussion ensued upon it; but at the end of the discussion it was resolved by the Committee, that neither the Commissioner's letter nor the discussion should be reported, as it might create an unnecessary scare.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

HINDUS VS. THE PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has greatly amused the cricket-loving public to learn that a curious proposal has been made by a Hindu enthusiast under the signature of K. G. Naik in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 13th instant to arrange a match between the Hindus and the Presidency team. On the face of it, one can judge for himself that it is simply a ridiculous proposal. This enthusiast is probably carried away either by some unusual and yet unheard of success of the Hindus or impelled by patriotism to encourage his brethren to push on—only to the crushing defeats inevitable. The said enthusiast probably counts upon the supernatural capacity of Bhimsen (a giant warrior in the Hindu Mythology), who, when in a duel his back touched the ground, used to rise up with the additional strength of Iravata (a monster elephant), or perhaps upon the assumed fact of a bowler suddenly turned up into a batsman inspired like Joan of Arc to be the champion of the Hindus. The score-book of the Hindu Gymkhana will clearly show the strength in batting, bowling and fielding alike of the players and that the aggregate score of the whole Hindu Gymkhana will but ill compare with the score of any one of the Presidency Eleven during one season. The Presidency Eleven—centurious Eleven—certainly are not expected to condescend to play with a team that can hardly boast of a single century in a first-class match. In the way of advice, let the Hindus first try to come out successful in matches with the local teams and test their strength with the Bombay Parsees before they venture to make such an ambitious proposal.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, July 20, JUDEX.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. ALEXANDER, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has retired on a combined Indian pension and extra annuity of £1,000 per annum with effect from the 23rd April last.

THE following Royal Artillery appointments have been made:—Captain W. K. Hardy, Divisional Adjutant, Malta, has been posted to No. 5 Mountain Battery, R.A; Lieutenant F. A. Easton, 50th Field Battery, to No. 7 Mountain Battery. Captain O. C. Williamson, Commandant, Punjab Garrison Battery, has been appointed Commandant No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery. Captain L. Gordon has been appointed Commandant, Punjab Garrison Battery. Lieutenant L. W. Robinson has been permanently appointed to the Native Artillery. Major H. G. Burrowes has been posted to No. 23 Company Southern Division; Captain Ousely to No. 20 Company Eastern Division; Captain Calvert to the 50th Field Battery.

APPROXIMATE earnings of the E. I. Railway and lines worked. E. I Railway.—Last 11 days of June 1897.—Earnings Rs. 16,45,186 ; miles open, 1,701-11; per mile open, Rs. 967. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 13,94,283; miles open, 1,700·19; per mile open, Rs. 820; increase, Rs. 2,50,903; miles open ·92; per mile open, Rs. 147. From 1st Jan., 1897, to 30th June 1897, Rs. 3,02,85,534. From 1st Jan., 1896, to 30th June, 1896, Rs. 2,77,30,661. Increase, Rs. 25,54,873.

MORE NATIVE JOURNALISM.

A MENDACIOUS STORY.

UNDER the heading "The Governor, His Council, and the Punitive Police Force at Poona," the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* in its leading columns gives its readers the following mendacious account of the manner in which the Punitive Police Order was drawn up:—

When it was resolved upon to post the punitive police force at Poona, it was deemed fit to issue a proclamation along with the enforcement of the measure. The task of drafting this precious document was left to a young Under-Secretary of three years' experience only, and, therefore, without any training in the ways of the Indian political world. He began in this manner:

"Whereas the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst were due to a conspiracy of the Hindu and Mussalman inhabitants of the city of Poona, and whereas it is expedient that all the men implicated in this dreadful crime should be punished, it has been resolved to post a punitive police force in the city of Poona, &c., &c."

The draft was put before the Governor-in-Council, where, of course, the Under-Secretary was allowed to be present. The Governor was very well pleased with the document, especially with the paragraphs in the draft in which it was laid down that "since it is impossible to send every one to jail the Government has, therefore, provided that every one should be weighted with the task of providing for the cost of the punitive police." "Of course," continues the draft, "the punishment meted out is nominal, considering the gravity of the offence, being only a small fine upon each inhabitant of the city, but the British Government is always prepared to lean on the side of leniency than severity."

The Governor, looking at the young Under-Secretary, said, with an approving smile, "Well done!"

But one of the old Councillors gave an ominous shake to his head!

His excellency was staggered; for, any sign of disapprobation from this Councillor always paralyzed all his mental faculties. So his Lordship feebly inquired of his mentor, "Arn't them sentiments very good?"

The Councilor said solemnly: "There is a mis-statement, that is to say, a statement which has not been proved, namely, that all the inhabitants of the city were in the conspiracy."

His Excellency the Governor, with that quick wit which has always characterized all his sayings and doings, immediately saw the point. "Yes," said he, "the young man (meaning the Under-Secretary) has made a mistake. It would not be proper, nay correct, to say that all the inhabitants of the city were in the conspiracy. This is, however, a small difficulty. Let us say 'almost all,' and that removes it."

The Under-Secretary had stood third on the list at his examination; he was young, vain, and aggressive. He could not bear to be thus snubbed for nothing. So he slowly put in: "Your Excellency, I thought of it. But I could not help it. If the whole city is so be punished, the whole city ought to be implicated in the plot."

The old Councillor frowned. He said, "If you come to that, there is no proof of a conspiracy at all."

The young Under-Secretary was not cowed down by the frown; for, he had stood third on the list. He said that though he was young he had studied law, meteorology, and conics. "A conclusion," said he, "needs two premises. If we go to argue the case, we must, first of all, prove that the murders were committed by a citizen of Poona."

The old Councillor again frowned. He said, addressing the young Secretary: "Wisdom is acquired by age, and you are young. We conclude that the murders were committed by the citizens of Poona, because the deeds were done here. We conclude that the deeds were committed by the Poona Brahmins, because they are a bad lot."

Here the irrepressible young Secretary interrupted. He said: "Why, then, do we punish the Mussalmans of Poona?"

The old Councillor frowned again, and this time he wanted to annihilate the young Secretary. He said: We punish the Mussalmans of Poona because Mr. Ross was murdered at Peshawar by one of their community just at the time the outrage were committed in Poona. Don't you see just at the same time?

The wise Councillor gave great emphasis to the point, "just at the same time," and it impressed every one present.

His Excellency the Governor was not quite satisfied, however. He said the principle is that it is better that the guilty should escape than that the innocent be punished. What is required to be done is, to punish the guilty without touching the innocent.

The wise Councillor smiled, and there was an imperceptible contempt in his lips. He replied blandly in these words: "My Lord, the principle that your Excellency refers to, prevailed, no doubt, at one time; but it was given up as a relic of the barbarous times, as soon as the Rontgen rays were discovered."

Here all exclaimed, "Rontgen rays!" "Yes, Rontgen rays," replied the sage with great energy.

And there was silence for a time.

Another Councilor broke in, and said that the best thing would be to introduce the measure without giving any reasons at all. "That is my view," said yet another Councillor. "What is the good of giving reasons? We have come here to rule, not to give reasons!"

The sage approved of this idea. He said "Reasons? Reasons is a bad boy, and he should never be encouraged, but should be whipped from the sole of his feet to the top of his head. Reasons, forsooth! I hate the sight of him!"

His Excellency, who is good nature itself, agreed in all that his Councillor said. He cordially agreed in the view and declared with emphasis: "Let reasons go and flourish in Madras, the North-West and Bengal. But, here in Bombay, he will have no chance. We abolish reasons from here at least so long I shall hold sway."

The announcement was received with acclamation. And thus the measure of the punitive police force was introduced without any reasons being given for it.

And thus the following was the only preamble to the measure: "Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the city of Poona renders it expedient, &c. &c."

In short, the authorities dared not to charge the Poona people with murder! Their conduct only enabled them to post the punitive police!

On the subject of the Poona Tragedy and Mr. Tilak, the *Hindu Patriot* writes:—

The official mind, that can even imagine an enlightened Hindu leader of the type of Mr. Tilak being guilty of instigating the masses to murder European officials, must indeed be hopelessly demented. The educated Indian may use his tongue and his pen but he can never be guilty of recommending massacres which cannot fail to do infinite mischief. We cannot accept the verdict of even the Bombay Government on a point like this. We cannot believe that the authorities will be able to lay their fingers on a single objectionable line even if they ransack the pages of all the native newspapers. Nor can it be possible to connect the assassinations with newspaper articles, so long as the culprits remain at large. Suppose, it should eventually transpire that the men whose hands were guilty of the murder of the two ill-fated British officers are illiterate people who could not have been influenced in the slightest degree by any newspaper in the world. Would the authorities in that case still persist in their belief that the Vernacular Press of Poona and Bombay had directly or indirectly instigated the murders?

PRESENTATIONS AT THE MADHAV BAUGH.

AT a largely attended meeting of the Hindus, held at the Madhav Baugh last night, Mr. Maneckchand Kapurchand, manager of the Jain Plague Hospital, and Dr. V. S. Dewan, medical officer in charge of the hospital, were presented with addresses. General Gatacre, accompanied by Major Cahusac, Secretary of the Plague Committee, arrived at 7-30, and presided at the meeting. Among those present were Raja Dharamdas Mussavar Jung Bahadur, Mr. S. K. Nulker, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Dr. J. C. Merchant, Mr. Damodher Gordhandas, Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, and Mr. Runchordas Trihhowandas. The verandah of the Baugh was decorated with flowers and leaves by Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Dubash, floral decorator and artist. The addresses, in which the Jain and the Kapole Communities recognized the services rendered by these gentlemen during the plague, having been read, were formally handed over to them by the General. Some useful and valuable presents were made to Dr. Dewan, two of his Hospital Assistants, and a Hindu nurse, Jamnabai. At the conclusion of the ceremony, General Gatacre expressed his great pleasure at the enthusiasm he saw prevailing in the meeting when the presentations were made. He congratulated Mr. Maneckchand on his having applied a part of his riches to establish an hospital for his community, and said that the money was spent in the right direction. He was very pleased to notice that they had not forgotten to reward the services of the hospital assistants, nurses, and other servants who worked under those two gentlemen during the epidemic. The General felt sure they had no occasion to regret their liberality in this direction. Floral garlands and bouquets having been distributed, the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE blowing up of the wreck of the barque Overdale was completed at Hughli Point on Sunday, and Captain Petley and Lieutenant Broughton, R. E., have returned to Calcutta. The trial of the looters of the barque takes place at Diamond Harbour, in the Deputy Magistrate's Court. Between sixty to seventy men will be tried.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO GENERAL GATACRE AT DARIAV MEHEL.

ON Tuesday evening, the "Dariav Mehel," the family residence of Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas and Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, presented a very picturesque and animated scene, when hundreds of influential residents met to express their appreciation of the eminent services rendered by General Gatacre C.B., D.S.O., to the city in stamping out the terrible scourge which worked havoc during the latter part of the last year and the beginning of the present. The friends and admirers of General Gatacre mustered in strong force to publicly give expression to their feelings of gratitude towards him, and to demonstrate their appreciation of his noble work in the cause of humanity. Such a gathering, which was thoroughly representative, has seldom been witnessed before in Bombay in this season of the year, and considering the showery and uncertain state of the weather on such a hazy and rainy night, the entertainment was a grand and complete success, beyond the expectations and anticipations of its promoters. The spacious hall of the Dariav Mehel was filled to overflowing by Europeans and Natives. The Bench and the Bar were strongly represented. The Medical profession was also to the front, and leading bankers, brokers, mill-agents, merchants, mustered in strong force. The building was brilliantly illuminated within and without, and electric light from the dynamos of the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press was put up in the garden forming the compound to the building. A fountain was kept playing, while the Band, which was stationed in the compound, played selections of music at intervals and enlivened the proceedings. Edison's Phonography amused successive groupes in one of the rooms, while in another some magicians exhibited to the assembly some feats of jugglery. Mr. Goverdhundass Gokuldass and Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, who were assisted by Mr. R. V. Laxmon, had left nothing undone for the comfort of the large and brilliant assembly. The guests began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and besides the two hosts, they were received by Sardar Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass, to whose efforts was to be attributed the success of the undertaking, Mr. Kurimbhai Ibrahim, Sardar Oomer Jamal, and Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhai Peerbhai. The guest of the evening came shortly after a quarter-to ten, his arrival being announced by the Band playing "See the Conquering Hero comes." The General was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie, Sardars Abdulali and Oomer Jamal, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridass, and co-secretaries of the committee, formed at the public meeting held a short time ago. The General was conducted to the hall, which was made to look as gay as decorations and illuminations could possibly make it. Here the General spent some time in pleasant *tete-a-tete* with a number of gentlemen. The General, on seeing Sardar Cassum Mitha, went up to him, and congratulated him on his recovery from the recent serious illness, and said that he was glad to see that Government had not allowed his splendid services during the dire times of plague and famine to go unrewarded. Mr. Goverdhundass and Mr. Naranji, who were most assiduous in their attention to the guests, then introduced several leading members of the native community to General Gatacre.

At a quarter-past ten, Mr. Goverdhundass stepped forward, and, amidst loud cheers, said:—

General Gatacre,—The duty of reading the address, this evening, has been entrusted to me. I can assure you, sir, no duty can be more pleasant. It is an honour and pleasure to me. As soon as the intimation of your transfer to an important post at Aldershot appeared, it occurred to me and a few friends that the services rendered by you to the city of Bombay during a very trying period should be duly recognised. I consulted with my friend, Sir George Cotton, whose absence from this gathering we much regret. I found to my delight that the desire to recognise your services was not restricted to a few, but that it was general. Under the signatures of Sir George Cotton, the Hon. Messrs. Abercrombie, Sayani, Wadia, Messrs. Bomanjee Petit, Ghellabhai Haridas, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, and myself, a notice was inserted in the papers, inviting, sir, your friends and admirers to meet at my office to consider the matter. In response to this invitation, the number of gentlemen that attended the meeting

in company with medical practitioners, both European and Native. I think it is a fortunate circumstance that Bombay possesses so many talented men in the medical profession. (Applause.) There is one want, I think, amongst them, and it is that, though we have a great number of capable and highly educated Parsee and Hindu medical officers, we are very short of Mahomedans. I think that this is a great want at the present time when naturally Mahomedan females would like to be attended by Mahomedan doctors. There is also another want amongst you, and it is that of lady doctors, which is especially felt among females of high class families where, if the lady doctors are clever and talented, they must be of the greatest advantage to the community. (Hear, hear). I hope before long to see that both among the Mahomedan community and among the lady doctors there is emulation for one of the highest professions in the world. (Hear, hear). The laymen know nothing about the plague in its various forms, and they, therefore, have to depend upon the medical officers to point out the right way of treating the disease. We all know that the plague mortality has diminished considerably, and at one time had gone down to below normal, but lately I am sorry to say the mortality has been high, from what cause it is difficult to say. But I feel sure that all of you, gentlemen, who came forward so nobly during the time when the plague was virulent, would again come forward if occasion demanded your services. (Loud applause.) There are also other points to which your attention might be drawn, one of them being the subject about which you have heard a good deal lately, namely, the rebuilding of a certain portion of Bombay. It is very difficult for poor men—and we have to deal with the poor in a matter like this—to find a house built on sanitary principles in which they could live. They cannot afford to pay heavy rents, and as charity is one of the first precepts of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities, I think we must look to you, who are blessed with fortune, to assist the poor who live from hand to mouth and who are surrounded by numerous relatives and children, and who have the misfortune to live in localities like Kamateepura and Nagpada and other districts, which are overcrowded with houses, which have no plinth, no light, no ventilation, and would hardly keep out the rain. We must endeavour to find a particular class of buildings suitable to the poor, and which will bring back to the richer men sufficient return in the shape of rent to cover the initial expenditure. But I am rather getting out of my line. This is a builder's question and one upon which you are better calculated to give an opinion than myself. I can only say that I take a deep interest in Bombay, where I have worked for many years off and on, and I trust that when I return—if I do return—(hear, hear, and applause)—I hope to see many improvements in the town in respect of its sanitation, its death registration, and the laying out of the City generally, for, undoubtedly you have not enough ventilation from the sea to the east. All these things, I believe, are being dealt with by Government and by your Municipal Commissioner—(applause)—than whom there is nobody better calculated to give an opinion—(hear, hear),—and I trust that on some future occasion Bombay will rise superior to what it is now. Undoubtedly you have one of the most beautiful cities in the world—(hear, hear, and applause),—but at the same time you have also the Flats—(hear, hear, and laughter),—and these Flats are left in the charge of the Municipality so that they might place a certain amount of stuff on them that they ought to have put elsewhere. Some benevolent gentlemen propose to put this rubbish at Chimbur, and the Chimbur Municipality in return are equally anxious to let the Bombay Municipality keep it somewhere nearer home. (Laughter and hear, hear). How you are going to settle the question I do not know, but I believe the Railway Company is prepared to assist you, and the Chimbur Municipality is prepared to have it taken to some distance from the village. I think that is a point which will also demand your attention. But, gentlemen, I have not yet thanked you for this beautiful address and for the kind reception the representative gathering has given me to-night among whom I see so many of my friends. You know a military officer is supposed merely to sit in an arm-chair and to deal with drumhead Court-martials.—(laughter),—but that is not in my line. (Applause.) I shall always remember the kind reception I have met with at your hands, and shall be very glad to return to you if I can be of any service to you. (Applause.) I can only say I thank you all for the trouble you have taken and the friendliness you have shown to me, and I trust that we may all meet again. (Loud cheers.)

An adjournment was then made to the refreshment buffets, which were burdened with good things in the rooms on the ground floor. The party then began to disperse, the General being garlanded and presented with a beautiful bouquet as he left amidst ringing cheers from the assembly. There was some crush near the portico, when people, anxious to get to their gharries, tried to squeeze through the impenetrable crowd. The crush was intense, and the string of carriages so long, that if the owner of a carriage missed it by losing a few seconds in elbowing his way out of the crowd, he had to wait for a long time before his turn again came. But this was unavoidable, and, on the whole, everything passed off most satisfactorily and without any hitch. The police arrangements made by Superintendent MacDermott for the regulation of the traffic on the road were admirable. The following are some of the names of the guests who had accepted invitations, and most of whom were present :—

Sir Charles Farran, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy; the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey; the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee; the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton; the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. A. Abercrombie; the Hon. Mr. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Mr. N. G. Chandavarker; Professor O. V. Muller; Major Comfort, American Consul; Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. J. H. Furneaux; Mr. E. J. Klingelhofer; Surgeon-Col. Hay, Mr. Walter Lang; Mr. Grattan Geary; Mr. C. C. James; Surgeon-Capt. Dimmock, Surgeon-Captain Jennings; Mr. C. Chandler; Mr. S. Moses, Mr. W. Greaves, Mr. C. Watson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Chitty; Mr. Geo. A. F. Berends, Vice-Consul for the United States of Brazil; Mr. W. Winiker, Secretary, Imperial German Consulate, and Mrs. Winiker; Mr. C. Hummel, Brazilian Consular-Agent, and Mrs. Hummel; Mr. Max Schwarz; Mr. J. Klingelhoefer, Depy. Shipping Master, and Mrs. Klingelhoefer; Mr. T. Massari, the Consul of Italy; Mr. Allan F. Turner, Coroner; Dr. D. Weir; Dr. C. J. Minaei; Mr. O. Vernon; Mr. W. E. Waite; Mr. K. Yamod; Mr. J. Leask; Mr. R. H. Gahagan; Mr. F. H. Brown; Mr. F. C. Brewin; Mr. I. O'Callaghan; Surg-Major Monks; Mr. Wilson (of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co); Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E.; Mr. A. Bruel; Mr. F. Spencer; Dr. Pettigrew; M. J. Crummey; Professor Haffkine, C. I. E.; Mr. C. W. L. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. McConnell; Sardar Mir Abdulal Khan Bahadur, Dr. Balchandra Krishna Bhutwadekar; Dr. K. N. Bahadurji; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Mr. W. Blakeman; Mr. W. G. Ross; Drs. Sorabjee Cowasjee Hormusjee, A. P. Gama, Britto, Cantak; N. A. DeSylva; E. F. Underwood; N. E. Chhubb; R. D. Mody. Framjee Shapoorjee, and Shantaram Vital; Khan Bahadur Muncherje Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E.; Mess. Muncherjee Eduljee Morris; Burjorjee Bomanjee Jassawala; Bejonjee Nanabhai Kapadia; Ruttonshaw Framjee Nusserwanji B. Jassawala; D. D. Ghandy; R. B. Paymaster; B. D. Banajee; P. C. Taraporewala; Shapoorjee B. Spencer; Sorbjee Kaikhoshroo Patak; Mir Aun Ali Sitaram Dhakji Waslekar; Pooranmal Goolji Sungani; Chubildas Lulloobhai; Ramshanker Jeenabhoy; Vusunji Khimji; Guneshan Vishnu Nadkurni; Gellabhoy Haridas; Lukhmidas Khimji; Dwarkadas Shamji; Raoji V. J. Sunkerseth; Gumpatrao M. Pitale; Bhimwanidas Barbhaya, Balkrishna Bhiwaji 'Nakhwa; Bapooji Dinanath; Pranjiwandas Callandas; Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey; Ellapa Balaram; Muganlal Dulpatram Khakhar; Eknath Ragoonath Khote; Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal; Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandeker; Messrs. Kursandas Chubildas Lallcobhoy; V. R. Luxmonji; Tribhovandas Mungaldas Chhoobhoy; Govindas Khatao Mehta; R. R. Dharadhar; Vijbhookhandas Atmaram; N. V. N. Mandlik; Venkoojl Baloo; Vundrawandas Ramji; Sayaji Nagoojl; Sirdar Haji Cassum Mitha; Sirdar Oomer Jamal; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Rahimtoola Khairaj; Meherally Muhamed Chinoy; Shivji Nathoo; Ahmadbhoy Hubbibhoy; Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy; Abdul Razuk bin Kirtaz; Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji; Muhamadbhoy M. Khairaz; Jafferbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji; Shaik Adam Essoofally; Adamji Peerbhoy; Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Muhamad Husain Hakim; Gulam Hussain Allana; Ameeroodin Tyabjee; Dostmuhamed Allana; Cazi Cabiroodin; Noormuhamed Jairaj Peerbhoy; Mirza Hussain Khan; Allana Munji; Meherally Devraj Master; Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel; Haji Cassum Jusab; Aga Abdul Hoosein; Hoosen Shirazji; Adam Haji Muhamad; Haji Peer Muhamad Allarakhia; Haji Saboo Sidik; Abdoola Dawood; Hajee Muhamad Abba; Peeroo Mahomed; Noormahomed and Jusub and Suleman; Cassam Haji Mitha; Meherali Chinoy; Mahomedbhai Ibrahim Hassam Vahi; and Kamrudin Amiruddin.

THE introduction of a new quick-firing field gun for the Austrian Army and a model gun said to be different from the German weapon has been successfully tried. The difference is supposed to consist in steel being used only for the inner coating while for the mantle an improved steel bronze, the same material as that of the present Austro-Hungarian artillery, is to be employed. But as, in consequence of the deadlock in the Austrian Parliament, not even the meeting of the delegations in the autmn can be regarded as certain, there is still a wide gap between the acceptance of the new field gun by the military authorities and the actual reform of the Austrian artillery.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern	1		
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			19
	Chukla			
	Comarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			21
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady	*		
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady			7
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			18
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla		1	
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			7
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			4
	Worli			
	Non-Resdt. and Unknown			0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road	1*	0	6
	Parsi	0	1	
	Total	2	2	85
	Total to date	12,657	10,708	

* From Bhaindar Station.

GENERAL GATACRE GIVES OVER CHARGE.

Yesterday afternoon, General Gatacre delivered over charge as Chairman of the Plague Committee to Sir James Campbell at the Town Customs Office, in the presence of the members of the Plague Committee. At a meeting of the members of the Committee, held immediately afterwards, Mr. P. C. H. Snow moved, and Mr. James seconded, and it was resolved, that the best thanks of the Committee were due to General Gatacre for the kind and courteous way in which he had carried out his duties as chairman of the Plague Committee.

Although Sir J. M. Campbell has been appointed to succeed General Gatacre as President of the Plague Committee, it is not anticipated that that body will continue in existence much longer, unless indeed the recent tendency of the mortality of the city to increase should further develop. The member of the Committee who has been General Gatacre's right-hand man throughout, Mr. James, is now feeling the strain of the hard work at high pressure of the last few months, and he will next month proceed home on three months' leave. We understand that it is not the intention of Government at present to fill up the vacancy.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

From the report submitted by the District Medical Officers and the Justices, it appears that two Justices inspected 108 houses in No. 3 District, on Tuesday, resulting in the discovery of a suspicious case of plague in a house at Jail Road, which was at once removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. There was one death from cholera at Nowroji Hill. Dr. Jennings inspected No. 10 District, yesterday morning, but no case of plague was discovered. There will be house-to-house visitation, to-day, by the Plague Committee at Madanpoora, a district in which the mortality is very high at present. As the residents of this district are in poor condition, they are unable to provide themselves with cots and charpoys. They generally have to sleep on the damp ground, which gives rise to fever and other diseases amongst them. On the recommendation of the District Medical Officer, the poor people are now being supplied with cots and charpoys by the Plague Committee.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

"VERY LITTLE RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE."

A general meeting of the Medical profession of the city was held, yesterday forenoon, at the Town Hall, to discuss the registration of deaths in the Town and Island of Bombay, and to put the system on a sound basis. The meeting was convened at the instance of the Plague Committee, of which all the members, including General Gatacre, were present, and took part in the discussion. It was decided that the printed rules, which had previously been descussed and approved by the Bombay Medical Union, be submitted to a meeting, consisting of three medical gentlemen from each community, to be convened in about three days' time, to determine whether they should recommend that the rules be adopted and issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act. The meeting was also of opinion that there was very little recrudescence of plague, barring sporadic cases; and that the present high mortality was not due to plague, but to cholera and diseases of the bowels. The scarcity of labour and consequent poverty of the people to obtain sufficient food leads to emaciation and death, adding to the general mortality.

THE INCREASED MORTALITY.

The opinion is held by most medical men that the disquieting increase in the mortality of late is due to cholera and bowel complaints, and also in no small measure to the narrowed resources of many of the poor, consequent upon slackness of work and dearness of grain. The millhands have no difficulty in finding work, but many of the coolies and labourers, who usually obtain employment at the docks and elsewhere, are less fortunate. Owing to the continued slackness in trade, they find one avenue of work after another closed to them, and hence there is a larger number of unemployed than usual. Meanwhile, the price of grain continues very high, and many families have to go on a very restricted supply of food. Their vitality is consequently lowered, and a wetting in the heavy monsoon rain often brings on diseases, to which the people if better fed would not succumb. The members of the Plague Committee, in the course of the house-to-house inspection, which they superintended in a large area of the Native Town, the other day, were struck by the pinched and poverty-stricken condition of the dwellers in many of the houses they visited. As one means of partial amelioration, and to obviate the necessity of sleeping on the ground, the poor of Madanpura were given disused cots which had been thoroughly disinfected and pronounced by medical men to be usable with safety. On all hands, the tale was of the dearness of grain. One man, fortunate enough to be earning good wages, told a well-known citizen that, whereas the feeding of his family usually cost him Rs. 8 per mensem, he now spends Rs. 30 on food-stuffs, and even then is compelled to considerably curtail the quantity usually consumed in a month.

It is hoped that with the decrease in the price of grain that may soon be expected from the good rainfall now being experienced, and with improved trade, the lot of these poor people will be ameliorated shortly. If, as there is good reason to fear, their privations are swelling the death-rate, there is at least this satisfaction, that the immigration of famine-stricken paupers from the districts is extremely limited, as compared with the influx of twenty years ago. The strict inspection of in-coming passengers both by rail and road, in order to prevent the importation of plague, is undoubtedly one of the causes of the absence of this undesirable element. The village poor are well aware of the stringency of the examination, and knowing that if they were weak from want of food they would be stopped at the inspecting stations, they do not seem to make the attempt. Another and more satisfactory reason for their absence is, that owing to the improved organisation of the relief measures of Government, there are very much fewer homeless wanderers in the Presidency than was the case two decades ago. As to the effect of cholera in increasing the mortality, it is believed that the visitation will, as usual in this city, only be of brief duration, and will terminate when the greater part of the monsoon has fallen.

THE REPORT OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Plague Committee have been very largely occupied during the last three or four weeks in compiling their report, and the Blue-book will be issued shortly. It goes comprehensively into the whole history of the rise, progress, and decline of the disease in the city, and will undoubtedly form the most complete and elaborate account ever penned regarding a plague visitation. While not rivalling Defoe's History of the Great Plague in London, so far as graphic colouring is concerned, some of the facts to be narrated, although more credible, will scarcely be less wonderful than the incidents set forth by the imaginative author of "Robinson Crusoe." The book will have numerous contributors, whose articles will cover every phase of the many-sided features of the epidemic and the fight against it. The Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Chairman of the Port Trust, Professor Haffkine, Veterinary-Major Mills, and Professor Muller are amongst the participants in the fight against plague, and their reports will find a place therein, and, of course, each member of the Committee has set forth his respective share in the work. One of the most interesting features of the publication will be the very comprehensive charts, originated by Mr. James, when holding his substantive appointment as Drainage Engineer, and continued daily after his nomination to the Committee. These charts show the meteorological conditions of each day, and the mortality and plague statistics side by side, and thus throw valuable light on the still debated subject of the effect of the weather upon the fluctuations in a plague epidemic. The charts will be very substantial evidence against some of the theories entertained regarding the plague, especially in its earlier stages.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the Plague Hospitals :—

Bhatia Hospital	2
Jain Hospital	3
Parsee Fever Hospital	7

DAMAUN.

There was only one death on Monday at Lower Damaun, that of a Mochi girl, who died of bronchitis after three weeks' illness. There being no death from plague, it became the seventh day since the outbreak presenting a clean plague mortality-bill. The Government school on the beach at Lower Damaun, which remained closed since the beginning of March last, on account of plague, was re-opened yesterday. The Portuguese teacher of the school, Mr. Evaresto Pereira, who resides at Upper Damaun, and who will not be permitted by the Governor to come to Lower Damaun, Father Ezekeil St. Anne, the Portuguese teacher of the Upper Damaun Government School, acts as the teacher.—It is to be regretted that the Governor has declined to supply the cheap grain shop, under the management of Mr. Raghunath Morar, with any more bags of rice; the number of bags that came to Lower Damaun from the lot of 500 bags of rice brought by the Kaveri, for the use of Lower Damaun, being only twenty, preference being given to Upper Damaun. It is an irony of fate that the people of Upper Damaun should reap benefit of the labours of the people of Lower Damaun, who induced the authorities at Goa by proper representations to send them provisions, the advantage of which was obtained by Lower Damaun.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

THE following application has been submitted to the Government of India by the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam in connection with the Government notification under the Pilgrim Ships' Act of 1895 :—

Bombay, 19th July 1897.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary).

SIR,—In continuation of our telegram of the 15th instant, we are directed by the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to address you in reference to the notification, which is proposed to be issued by the Governor-General-in-Council in exercise of the powers conferred upon him under the Pilgrim Ships' Act, 1895. We observe that the effect of the amending notification is, amongst other things, (a) to substitute a minimum space accommodation of sixteen superficial feet on the 'tween-decks for each pilgrim in place of the twelve superficial feet accommodation required by the present rules; and (b) to enact that two children between the ages of one and twelve years shall not be reckoned as one pilgrim in the computation of pilgrims as is the case at present.

As the amendments in question will have a considerable effect upon the pilgrim traffic, our Anjuman desires the earnest attention of Government to the careful consideration of the case before any alterations are decided upon. In our representation to Government, dated the 12th of August 1895, we have dealt with the space question (vide paragraphs 3 and 4). The Anjuman is confirmed in the view put forward in the said representation by inquiries recently made, and we beg respectfully to submit that the proposed increase is not only unnecessary but will work a hardship, and will be very considerably enhancing, if not doubling, the cost of the passage money through a serious obstacle in the way of pilgrims of moderate means undertaking a journey to Mecca. We beg leave to repeat that the action of Government will be construed as an unnecessary interference with the religious rights and liberties of the people, and will cause irritation and annoyance and perhaps discontent.

The second amendment proposed will also increase the cost of the journey in a very appreciable degree as a large number of pilgrims travel with their families, including small children, and having regard to the fact that for native troops an accommodation of nine superficial feet on board troopship is considered sufficient, and that for European troops ten feet and a-half, our Anjuman respectfully submits that it is hardly fair and reasonable that a minimum accommodation of sixteen superficial feet should be rendered compulsory for every pilgrim, including small children, no matter what their age may be. The question of space was decided only last year by the Government of India after a careful consideration, and the minimum accommodation for an adult pilgrim was raised from nine superficial feet to twelve superficial feet, it being provided that two children, between one and twelve years of age, should count as one adult, and that for a child under one year no separate space was necessary. It cannot be said that the present regulation in regard to space has received any trial and been found defective from a sanitary point of view, as owing to the prevalence of the plague at the ports chiefly used for embarkation the pilgrim traffic last season was stopped by the Government of India.

We are aware that the amendments in question are proposed in order to bring the regulations regarding space into conformity with the rules framed by the Venice Conference of 1897 in this behalf. We beg, however, to point out that the object of the Sanitary Conference held at Venice was to consider and devise measures to prevent the spread of the plague to Europe, and this being the case we beg respectfully to submit that there is no justification for making the conclusions of the Conference regarding the question of space on board pilgrim ships applicable to India in ordinary times when the country is free from plague or pestilence. The draft notification published by Government has caused great dissatisfaction in the Musulman community here. In conclusion, we earnestly hope and trust that the Government of India will be pleased to give their serious consideration to this question, and if need be, make a strong representation to the authorities in England, pointing out the undesirability of making any such amendments in the existing regulations, as are proposed to be made by the draft notification recently published by Government.—We have, &c.,

ABDULLA M. DHARAMSI,
FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED,
Honorary Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

ON June 19 Major J. R. L. Macdonald left England to take charge of an expedition sent out by the British Government to ascend the river Jub, which, as is known, forms part of the boundary between the British and Italian spheres in East Africa. It is probable, says the *Times*, that on his way to East Africa Major Macdonald will have an interview with Colonel Wingate, who has just returned from Abyssinia with the mission under the command of Mr. Rennell Rodd. The ostensible purpose of Major Macdonald's mission is to ascend the River Jub and settle which is the upper course of the river, and so determine precisely the Anglo-Italian boundary. The present expedition should be an interesting one, as Major Macdonald is expected not only to carry out a survey, but to collect information on all matters that it would be useful to study. He has a full staff of officers, and will have an Indian force, which may be of use should he penetrate to the actual source of the Jub.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEARDROP SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the rose, the most cooling and healing scent in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS has been received in Hyderabad that the Nizam's 3½ per cent. railway loan has been successfully raised in London.

THE grant of batta to the British Army in commemoration of the Jubilee has been approved of by the Secretary of State.

THE total trade of Calcutta fell in value in June by fifty-three lakhs or by over nine per cent. This was due to a much smaller import business.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided that the total number of substantive Colonels of Royal Engineers in India shall be fifteen, inclusive of all officers in that rank, whether holding appointments on the General Staff or in Department.

MAJOR C. HERBERT, Political Agent, Kotah, has been granted two months' extension of leave with effect from the 12th September next. Lieutenant J. C. D. Pinney, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, has been appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in the Mewar State.

A SYLHET correspondent telegraphs on July 19th :—"Seismic disturbances continue, and the night before last there was a long gentle tremour lasting fully a minute. Last night there was another, and this morning at 7 a.m. a sharp decided shock was experienced.

A SMALL contingent of Pathan tribesmen from Nangrahar district near Jellalabad are said to have started to assist the Mada Khel. They can scarcely give much help, however, even if they arrive before the Tochi Field Force moves forward.

MADRAS, it is understood, is making heavy demands upon the Charitable Relief Fund as the distress has increased greatly during the current month. The Central Committee will therefore have to consider whether a larger allotment than originally intended should be made to the southern Presidency. The numbers on the relief works have certainly risen enormously since July 1st.

A COMMITTEE recently sat at Motihari to decide on the disposition and redistribution of officers attached to famine duty in Behar, several famine relief works having now been taken over by the Civil Department for completion, and there being a reduction in the number of officers, some of whom have gone on leave.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—As to the crore loan which the Nizam's Government is seeking to raise locally for general purposes, meetings, we hear, are being held all over the city by the jaghirdars and sowcars with a view of arranging to meet the Government's requisition. At a meeting held by the Peshkar, to whom the Nizam has entrusted the business, on Sunday, ten lakhs were subscribed, and altogether it is said that about 30 lakhs have been promised. But these promises to pay are not always equivalent to ready money, even in Hyderadad. Just after the death of Sir Salar Jung the Great, a monster commemoration meeting was held at which a lakh and-a-half was enthusiastically subscribed, but the amount actually collected was said to have been a hundred rupees.

THE total value of the export trade of Calcutta with foreign countries varied but little in June, compared with the same month in 1896. At the same time fluctuations were considerable. There was a marked falling off in grain shipments, especially of rice, the quantity of which fell from 508,290 to 156,290 cwt. Tea and jute manufactures were shipped in smaller quantities. Other decreases are noticeable under lac, manures, saltpetre, and spices. Owing to a large supply of rapeseed, exports under oil seeds rose in value by over eight lakhs. Considerable shipments of rape-seed were also sent to Bombay. The quantity of India-made twist advanced by over two million lbs., nearly all of which went to Hongkong. Raw jute and hides also increased in value by fourteen and nine lakhs respectively. Grain exported to coast ports continue to show a large falling off; in the past month shipments fell from 91,290 to 40,923 cwt. One of the causes of short exports in June was, no doubt, the earthquake, which interfered with the free working of some of the railways.

THE steady increase of numbers on relief works in the Madras Presidency, writes a contemporary, would be a puzzle to anyone who did not bear in mind the exact conditions prevailing last year. The tracts affected are the Ceded Districts, otherwise called the Madras Deccan, and the Northern Circars. In both areas the annual crops are two—one dependent on the South-West monsoon and the other on the North-East monsoon, the latter being the more valuable. In the Ceded Districts both monsoons practically failed last year; in the Circars the South-West was a partial, the North-East a total failure. The people have by this time quite lost heart and with the rains still holding off and the ominous similarity of appearances with the commencement of the terrible period of nineteen years ago, it is only natural that the numbers on relief works should go on increasing, until favourable weather is fully established. It would be hard to find a more striking illustration of the acute contrast occasioned by variation of rainfall than the Madras Presidency during the North-East monsoon of last autumn. The city of Madras and the country a little to the north and all to the south of it endured the biggest deluge on record; but with the exception of one storm in November, which crossed over Nellore, Cuddapah and Anantapur and gave rain to Kurnool and Bellary, the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts never had any of the precious moisture the land so sorely needed and which but two or three hundred miles to the south and east was doing actual and considerable harm. This storm which came after the regular seed time did little good beyond providing pasture, for though the more enterprising ryots planted their fields, the crops withered from the drought long before they reached maturity.

ONE result of the announcement of the new loan has been to bull Government paper by native speculators. The *Indian Daily News* writes :—"The Government would do well to call in the 3 per cent. loan and issue 3½ per cent. notes in lieu on certain terms. In the present position and prospect of the money market we may reasonably expect a return to the times when it was the rule for Government loans to be issued at a discount." The Englishman writes :—"It is expected that the new loan will be largely subscribed at home : in any case the general belief seems to be that it will not produce any immediate effect on exchange. Surprise has been expressed in some quarters at the issue of a rupee loan. Government can borrow in sterling at less than three per cent. and in rupees at about 3½ per cent. hence there must be strong grounds for taking the latter course. The Government, it is supposed, fears an increase of its gold liabilities, which have been so long a growing burden on India, but such a fear predicates that the rise in gold will continue. But against this the steadiness of gold in value for the past two years and its enormously increased production point with no great uncertainty to an imminent fall in its value; and unless India enters the market as a buyer of gold, no such increased demand is to be apprehended as would counter-balance the greatly increased supply. It would be interesting to learn the precise reasons which have led the Government to prefer a rupee loan."

A PONDICHERRY correspondent writing on the 10th instant, says :—The Chef-de-Service, Chandernagore, sent an urgent message to his Excellency the Governor of Pondicherry last evening. Thursday, stating that serious disturbances had taken place between the Hindoos and Musulmans, and that the whole town and district was in a state of riot. The immediate despatch of a company of sepoys was earnestly solicited, and by the same night's mail-train a party of 32 non-commissioned officers and men under a native Lieutenant, started for the scene of tumult armed *cap-a-pie*, and carrying with them a large store of ammunition which, if a conflict between the sepoys and rioters should happen, will assuredly fall into the hands of the rioters—who sadly require these munitions of war for their Calcutta operations. It is reported, vaguely, that fully 10,000 rioters are in motion : the local Administration seems to be paralysed. Details of the situation are anxiously awaited.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of the Agent of the South Indian Railway, the Madras Government Inspector of Railways, and the French authorities met at Government House, Pondicherry, at the end of last week to settle the terms of the working agreement of the Karikal-Peralom Railway which will be opened for public traffic on the 1st January next. It has been found impracticable to open the line on the 1st October as originally intended.

A MEETING of the Government Inspector of Railways and the Railway officials concerned will be held at the P. W. D. Secretariat, Railways Branch, Chepauk, this week, to discuss the question of the selection of a site for the Madras terminus of the East Coast Railway.

ALTOGETHER 376 prisoners were released from the jails in the Nizam's dominions in commemoration of the Jubilee and some 1,794 prisoners had their sentences reduced. There were no civil prisoners in either the Central Jail at Hyderabad or in any of the District jails.

CAPTAIN FESTING, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, died early this month from heat apoplexy on the way down to Bhamo from the mountains. The deceased officer and two friends had been up to Sinbumgyi for an outing of a few days and were returning on Sunday afternoon, the 4th instant, when Captain Festing was affected by the sun. Pressing on to the foot of the hills his friends sent in for help, and the Assistant Surgeon and the ambulance were sent out and met the party some seven or eight miles from town, but the sufferer was too far gone and succumbed to the great heat on the way in. Captain Festing had eleven years' service, and was 31 years of age.

A GREAT impetus has been given to railway extension in Malaya in consequence of the loan of five million dollars recently approved by the Secretary of State. When the lines are completed they will give through communication from a spot near Penang to Port Dickson, a total distance of rather more than three hundred miles.

THE French War Budget for 1898 has just been issued. It shows a total increase of 7,000,000f., of which 5,340,000f. appear in the ordinary budget. The figures are arrived at by large increases under certain heads and important decreases under others. The largest increase is in the pay of the infantry, which has risen to 4,058,052f., the expense being due to the fourth battalions, of which twenty will be created in 1898. Some £50,000 will be employed in replacing the old model of projectiles by a new one, while a sum nearly equal in importance is required for an increase of camping accommodation. The principal decrease in expenditure is in food, but that is simply due to the fact that the vast stores of provisions belonging to the Ministry of War are being drawn upon for current needs. The forces for 1898 will consist of 28,409 officers and 561,141 men in the active Army and 742 officers and 25,121 men in the gendarmery. There is thus an increase of 149 officers and 12,542 men.

THIRTEEN of the twenty German generals commanding army corps are over sixty. The three youngest are the Emperor's brother-in-law, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden.

MAJOR MACDONALD, Royal Engineers, lately head of the Uganda Railway Survey, has left London to take command of an important expedition up the Juba River in East Africa, for the purpose of deciding the true course of the stream, which up to its intersection by latitude 6° north is the boundary between the British and Italian spheres of influence. The Major will have a full and competent staff of officers, his second-in-command being Captain Austin, R. E., who was also engaged on the Uganda Survey. The escort, it is understood, will be provided from India.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN presided at a meeting of Radical members and others, held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, on July 1, to consider what steps should be taken to ventilate the alleged grievances of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities at Poona in connection with the plague administration. Among those present were Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Scott, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Schwann, and Mr. Caine. Professor Gokhale, who came to England to give evidence before Lord Welby's Commission on the Military and Civil Expenditure of India, was in attendance, and taking as his text the memorial recently addressed to the Governor of Bombay by the natives of the Poona district, he stated at some length the objections entertained by his fellow-countrymen to the methods adopted by the authorities for preventing the spread of the plague. A discussion ensued, in the course of which a strong feeling was expressed that further questions on the subject should be addressed to the Secretary of State for India, with a view to initiating a debate by a motion for adjournment, should the replies be unsatisfactory.

CARAN D'ACHE'S tribute of caricature to the Diamond Jubilee is in two parallel columns, each of double width. The drawings are strong and energetic. For a title is written the words, "Apropos of the Jubilee, or sixty years in the life of two countries. French side, English side 1837 to 1897." On the English side is a medallion of Her Majesty at her accession, then a long arrow traversing the rest of the page, except the space occupied by the second medallion to which it points. This medallion—a decidedly fancy and by no means flattering, yet, in its way, a dignified portrait of the Queen as an old lady with the words, "The same in 1897." On the contrasting side (says the *Daily News*) are eight couples of caricatures of the rulers whom the Queen has seen in France. The inscriptions are as sarcastic as the powerful drawings. They are "The good King Louis Philippe and the honest Republic of 1848," "The Prince President on the return from Ham, and the same as Emperor," "The ineffable Commune and the Athenian Republic" (wearing a miniature of Gambetta), "The sly Monsieur Thiers and the incorruptible Marshal" (Macmahon), "The Jurassic Grevy and the Correct Carnot," "The Popular 'Brav' Gn'ral and the fugitive Casimir," "The actual Felix le Fair," with a King of France and an Emperor of the French in reserve; and in a blank square "Place reserved to the etceteras and the unforeseen." But, says the *Figaro*, at the foot of the contrasting columns, "For all that, France will be always France, and the French will be always the French."

THE prudes are on the prowl again, says a London correspondent this time at Manchester. Mr. H. J. Wilson, Professor Stuart, Mrs. Fawcett, and other leading lights, are holding a conference in the Memorial Hall, Manchester, and are parading their phylacteries over what they call the state regulation of vice. It is easy to see why they have chosen Cottonopolis. There was a nauseous police exposure there of late, and surprising evidence was given of blackmail, perjury, and other abominations, and this is doubtless what the purists are wallowing in at present.

THE Central News relates an amusing incident which occurred in connection with the journey down in the special train from Victoria to the Naval Review :—"We were running along at a good speed, when the special was suddenly brought to a standstill, with a good deal of bumping. Someone had pulled the communicator. Everybody supposed that it must at least be a case of a Colonial Premier or an Asiatic Prince in distress. It turned out that the signal to stop had been given from the compartment next to mine, and when the anxious and irate guard approached, his astonishment was great to learn that the cause of the trouble was an Indian officer, who had pulled the communicator just to see how the thing would work, oblivious to the pains and penalties which his desire for information might provoke. The face of the dusky, turbaned, and bedizened visitor beamed with delight at the success of his experiment, and in broken English he explained to the guard with positive glee what he had been doing. The contrast between Indian simplicity and British sternness was refreshing to behold, especially as the guard's sense of humour did not seem to be in any wise touched. But it was evidently a case of the least said the soonest mended. With a request to some English gentlemen in the same compartment that they would regulate the Indian's love of experiment for the rest of the journey, the train was started once more."

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

MEETING AT SURAT.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a fuller account of the meeting at Surat, the other day, which was briefly reported in our telegraphic columns. He says :—Responding to the invitation issued by Nawab Muzfer Hoosein Khan Saheb, the Nagarseth, Rao Bahadurs K. C. Bedarkar, Mukundrai Maniral and Nandshanker Tuljashanker, Meer Mahasemali Khan, Messrs. Laxmidas Dwarkadas, Gulabdas Purshottamdas, Ishwardas J. Store, Jamsedji Cowasji Entee, Burjorji N. Vakil, Dr. Nassarwanji N. Khumbatta, Dr. D. Edal Beheram, Dr. Phirozsha Nanavati, Messrs Jagonnath Itchharam, Munchharam Ghelabhai, Gungadas Varajdas Bharatia, Nowroji Bomanji Vakil, Chhotubhai Himatram M., Hirachand Motichand, and other distinguished

WRITERS AND READERS.

COLONEL JOHN HAY'S prose and poetic writing will be issued from the Bodley Head within the next few days. Needless to say, the volume of verse opens with the Pike County Ballads, which made Colonel Hay's name familiar here long before we imagined he might be American Ambassador. Another section of the poems consists of translations, and a third is gathered under the German title Wanderlieder. The prose book, called Castilian Days, consists of a score of papers written while Colonel Hay was in Madrid. One of the volumes has a frontispiece portrait of him from a photograph by Hollyer.

The Kelmscott Press announce that the new romance, by the late William Morris, entitled The Water of the Wondrous Isles, is now at the binder's, and will be ready early in July, bound in limp vellum with silk ties. It is in double columns, 4to, uniform with The Well at the World's End, but with red shoulder-notes. The issue will consist of 350 paper copies at three guineas, and six on vellum at twelve guineas. Only seventy paper copies and one on vellum, however, now remain.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is just now engaged in the revision of his plays for their publication in book form. He will entitle them, Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant, and they will make a couple of three-and-sixpenny volumes. There is to be a photogravure portrait of the author, and the books may be looked for during the autumn. In his announcement about those matters, Mr. Grant Richards notes that all Mr. Bernard Shaw's plays, acted and unacted alike, are to be given.

Messrs. Sampson Low have in the Press a work by Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelly, U.S.N., on The American Navy: Its Growth and Achievements illustrated with pictures of every type of ship since 1778 and all the ships now in commission, and further with two dozen full-page water-colour drawings by Mr. Fred S. Cozzens.

Messrs. Rivington, Percival announce as just ready the fourth volume of their series of Periods of European History. The title of this one is Europe in the Sixteenth Century, A. D. 1494-1598. By Mr. A. H. Johnson. The object of the series is to present in separate volumes a comprehensive and trustworthy account of the general development of European history, and it is intended that it shall form a valuable continuous history of mediæval and modern Europe.

Messrs. Methuen will issue in October the first volume of Mr. Oman's History of the Art of War. It will cover the period from the fall of the Roman Empire to the commencement of the general use of gunpowder in Western Europe. The first battle dealt with will be Adrianople (378) and the last Navarette (1367). There will appear later a volume dealing with the art of war among the ancients, and another covering the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

At the sale of the magnificent printed books, the property of the Earl of Ashburnham, the other day, a fine large folio copy, printed on vellum, 1450-55, the first printed edition of the Bible, and the first book engraved with metal type, known as the Gutenberg or Mazarine Bible, fetched the record price of 4,000*l.*; the first printed Latin Bible (also on vellum), with a date 1462, sold for 1,500*l.*; Biblia Parperium, an original block-book, 1450, 1,050*l.*; the first edition of the Bible translated out of Douche and Latyn into English, by Myles Coverdale, 1535, 820*l.*; a perfect copy of the second editon of Tyndale's Pentateuch, 1534, 270*l.*; and a fine and perfect copy of the rare edition translated by John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign, 1535, 177*l.*

Mr. Clive Bigham's book, detailing his experiences with the Turks during the recent campaign, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan on Tuesday. It has the title With the Turkish Army in Thessaly. Mr. Bigham mentions that the volume was written directly after the conclusion of the armistice between Greece and Turkey and before the publication of any official papers on the military operations. It only professes to be a rough sketch, and cannot lay claim to absolute accuracy of figures, though these, for the most part, are probably correct.

Mr. Frank A Munsey, one of the most enterprising of the American publishers, proposes to establish an English edition of his magazine. He will not put it in the hands of any English publisher, says the "Bookman," but will himself establish an office and send over an American manager. Sixty pages will be devoted to purely English matter, 160 pages being common to both the English and American editions. "Munsey's Magazine" is of course among the best known of the cheap periodicals of the United States, and its circulation is returned at 700,000 copies. Mr. Munsey was in this country lately making preliminary arrangements for the introduction of the magazine here, and he has also secured for "Munsey's" a story by Mr. Max Pemberton, which will succeed Mr. Hall Caine's The Christian. Mr. Munsey is a bachelor of forty-two, and controls two other publications—the "Puritan" a paper for ladies, and the "Argosy," a large 10c. magazine.

The monumental history of Canada had been written by a well-known literary man of the Dominion, Dr. William Kingsford. To this work he has devoted many years of his life, and now he is within sight of the completion of the task. He has the ninth and tenth volumes so far advanced that the printers are now taking them in hand. In nothing have the British colonies been more happy than in finding men qualified to set out their respective histories in a manner at once accurate, detailed, and picturesque. That is what Dr. Kingsford has done for Canada.

There is going to be a school of young writers who find their inspiration in the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Firth Scott, a promising member of this school, recently published a vivid story of Australia entitled The Track of Midnight. He is now finishing another novel which will be called The Last Lemurian. In the autumn a detective story from his pen will probably get into book form. Then he is spending his leisure hours on a narrative poem Curringhi, in which many of the native legends of Australia will be given a setting.

A volume of essays will be issued shortly by M. Teodor de Wyzewa, of the *Temps*. Among the subjects treated will be Robert Louis Stevenson, Emily Bronte, the Naturalist novel in England, Nicolas Gogol and Feminist literature. George Sand's letters to Alfred de Musset and Sainte-Beuve are to appear in volume form towards the close of the month. They will be preceded by an introduction by M. S. Rocheblave. The secretary of the French Historcal Society, M. Gabriel Joret-Desclosieres, has written a monograph on Alain Chartier. M. de Lanessan, formerly Governor-General of Tongking, has finished a volume in which he sets forth his views on the home, foreign, and colonial policy of France. The book will appear under the title La Republique Democratique. M Alber Metin has written a volume on Socialism in England for the "Bibliothequed' Histoire Contemporaine." For the same series M. Ch. Andler has finished a study of the earlier phases of State Socialism in Germany.—A new volume of verse by the Comte Robert de Montesquieu-Fezensac is in the press. Title: Roseaux Pensants. Leda, a short novel by Pierre Louys, the author of Aphrodite, will be ready very shortly. There has just come to light a romance of Alfred de Musset's which was hitherto unknown. It is entitled Denise, and will shortly make its appearance as a serial.

Mr. Mark Twain's book describing his tour round the world may be looked for about the end of September. The "Courrier de Londres" has published a special Jubilee number in English and French, containing an address, in French verse, to her Majesty, set to music by Leon Schlesinger; a general historical resume of her reign; and a portrait of her Majesty from a painting executed expressly for the "Courrier de Londres" by the celebrated French artist Francois Flameng. The Scientific Press will shortly issue No. 3 of the Burdett Series of Popular Nursing Text-books, which is entitled The Midwives Pocket Book, by Honnor Morten, author of How to become a Nurse, The Nurses Dictionary, &c. This useful little book will be in every way uniform with the preceding works.

A great find of ancient papyri in Egypt has been made by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, who are exploring for the Egyptian Exploration Fund at Behneseh, many ancient rubbish mounds yielding a rich store. The quantity of rolls found in three of the mounds was large enough to warrant the assumtion that a part of the archives had been thrown there. The papyri range from the time of the Roman conquest to early Arab times. Each century is largely represented. Most of the documents are written in Greek, with a sprinkling of Latin, Coptic and Arabic. Little is known of the contents of the documents, but Mr. Grenfell's hope in digging at the site of Oxyrynchus of finding early Christian documents is realised, for among the papyri is a leaf from a third century papyrus book containing a collection of the sayings of Christ. Some of the sayings are not in the Gospel and others exhibit diversions from the text of the Gospels. It is thought that, when the papyri are examined in detail, further discoveries of Christian records, as well as fragments of lost classical literature, will be found, since in some of the mounds a large proportion of the papyri are written in uncials, which were largely employed during the first two centuries of the Christian era. One hundred and fifty rolls which in many cases are several feet long have been retained in Gizeh and the rest are on the way to England. Besides the papyri, a number of coins, two hundred inscribed tiles, bronze and ivory ornaments and other objects of the Roman and Byzantine periods have been recovered.

HON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.

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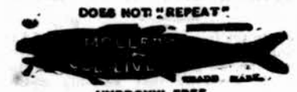

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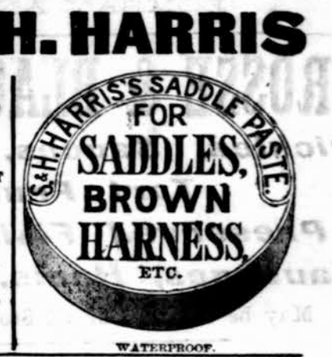

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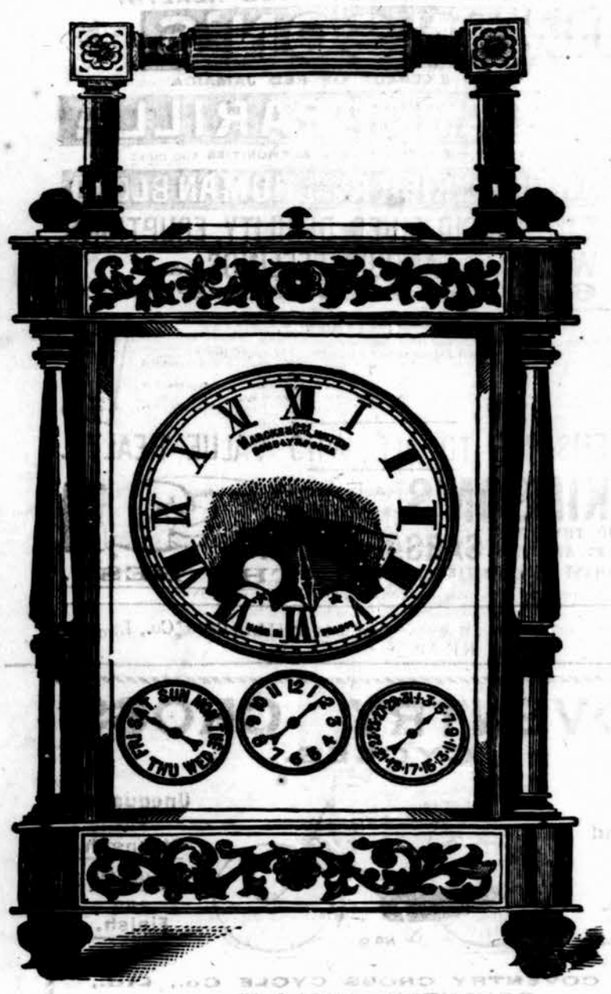

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